

USAID/ECUADOR

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 6/14/01

REPLY TO: Hilda M. Arellano, USAID/Ecuador Director
ATTN OF:

SUBJECT: Issues Stemming from USAID/Ecuador's FY 2000 Results Review and FY 2001-2003 Resource Request (R4)

TO: Carl Leonard, A-AA/LAC

Introduction. While important results are being achieved, USAID/Ecuador's Strategic Plan must change to adjust to the country's rapidly changing economic, political and social context. Last year's DAEC guidance (State 120437, 6/23/00) focused on the need to address poverty reduction, employment creation and income generation, as well as good governance. It also encouraged greater programmatic integration of the Southern and Northern Border programs and discussed the need for additional ESF and possibly DA funds for the non-border areas.

USAID/Ecuador and the Embassy are convinced Ecuador's extreme poverty is a serious and growing threat to stability, challenging the viability of local democratic institutions. This is exacerbated by continued exclusion of the poor from basic economic and political processes. Widespread corruption further erodes citizen confidence in national institutions, and the growing violence along the northern border is yet one more serious threat to stability. The decisions Ecuador makes now will be critical, and USAID intends to play an important role with the context of the Andean Regional Initiative (ARI) in helping Ecuador regain a stable footing in this increasingly important and strategic region.

As per State 120437, a representative from LAC/W carried out an overview of Ecuador's development context. This was followed by a USAID/W team who prepared an in-depth assessment with programmatic recommendations. It was hoped agreement could be reached in September on the new focus, but funding uncertainties required that this be postponed.

Proposed Changes to Management Agreement. The DAEC guidance continues to be relevant. Poverty, democracy, exclusion of historically marginalized groups, and now the destabilizing impacts of Colombia's coca economy and violence are Ecuador's major development challenges. While mass demonstrations by indigenous peoples in early 2001 paralyzed much of the country, current leadership offers clear opportunities for progress. As per the parameters set forth in the DAEC guidance, the recommendations from the USAID/W teams and numerous communications with the Bureau over the last several months, the Mission understands agreement has been reached to modify our current Strategic Plan as follows:

1. The Mission is developing a new SO to reduce poverty and will submit it to LAC for review by April 30, 2001. It will focus on microfinance and include marginalized populations.

2. The Mission is modifying its Democracy SO and will submit a revised draft to LAC for review by April 30, 2001. While continuing work in criminal justice and anti-corruption, it will give greater emphasis to increasing citizen participation in key democratic processes. However, the revised SO *must* preserve sufficient flexibility to respond rapidly to the constantly changing circumstances in this sector. The Mission's Democracy strategy has been revised four times in as many years, a pattern we need to break.
3. The Mission initiated a SpO for the Northern Border to reduce Ecuador's vulnerability to southern Colombia's destabilizing coca economy and violence. The SpO for the Southern Border, part of the Ecuador-Peru peace process, was greatly expanded and new indicators will be reported next year for the additional activities.
4. Health activities in SO2 and the Microenterprise and Pollution SpOs ended September 2000, as planned. Family Planning activities under SO2 end September 30, 2001. USAID/W will manage \$1.25 million in additional contraceptive procurement and TA this fiscal year.
5. The current Strategy, as amended, will remain in effect until 2004. A parameter setting exercise and Concept Paper will be prepared in 2003 for a new strategy. The Mission hereby requests Bureau approval to extend the termination date of SO1 (Environment) to the end of the current Strategy period, as amended.

Pending Concerns

1. One-third of USAID/Ecuador's current funding is DA, with the balance ESF and INC funds. While the Mission has very strong support from the Embassy to maintain these levels of funding in the coming years, we will also require ongoing backstopping by the LAC Bureau to secure State and INL approval for our programming priorities.
2. At the start of FY 2001, USAID/Ecuador downsized to 26 total staff and an OE budget for FY 2001 of \$1.4 million managing an OYB of approximately \$30 million. Staffing/OE levels represent a dramatic reduction from FY 1998 when the OYB was \$10 million but the total staff level was 75 with \$2.9 million in OE. All support services have been successfully regionalized in Lima and, to the extent the current quality of service provision is maintained, we will be able to manage these increased program levels. To deal with new program demands from the Northern Border and poverty reduction programs, we have been assigned 1 additional USDH slot and will hire 1 NEP and 3 additional program-funded FSNs, bringing our total staff to 31 by FY 2002.
3. Our agreement for the Northern Border program was signed with the GOE's Unit for Development of the Northern Border (UDENOR) in December 2000. To date this relationship is working well. The Unit agreed that the initial \$8 million in Plan Colombia funding be managed by the International Organization for Migration. Nevertheless, it is anxious to manage its own program, or at a minimum see additional Plan Colombia funding managed by Ecuadorian organizations. This presents serious accountability and institutional challenges for the Mission. We will have to work closely with the Unit to make sure they understand our constraints and the advisability of not taking on more than they can manage.

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

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Glossary

Acronyms

AA/LAC	Assistant Administrator/Latin American Bureau
AGD	Deposit Guarantee Agency (Agencia de Garantía de Depósitos)
APROFE	Association for the Well-being of the Ecuadorian Family (Asociación Pro-bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana)
ARI	Andean Regional Initiative
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BIOFOR	Biodiversity and Sustainable Forestry
CAF	Andean Development Corporation (Corporación Andina de Fomento)
CARE	Cooperative Assistance Relief Everywhere
CARE-APOLO	Cooperative Assistance Relief Everywhere - Support to Local Organizations (Apoyo a Organizaciones Locales)
CDF	Charles Darwin Foundation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDRS	Charles Darwin Research Station
CEMOPLAF	Medical Center for Family Planning and Counseling (Centro Medico de Orientación y Planificación Familiar)
CEPAR	Center for the Studies of Population and Social Development (Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo Social)
CEPAM	Ecuadorian Center for Woman's Promotion and Activities (Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer)
CIDES	Center on Human Rights and Society (Centro Sobre Derecho y Sociedad)
COSUDE	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAEC	Development Assistance Executive Committee
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDUCAR	Environmental Education and Technology Transfer
EMAAP-Q	Municipal Water Company (Empresa Municipal de Agua Potable-Quito)
ESF	Economic Support Funds
FER	Rumicocha Ecological Foundation (Fundación Ecológica Rumicocha)
FEPP	Ecuadorian Fund Populorum Progressio (Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio)
FINCA	International Foundation for Community Assistance (Fundación Internacional para Asistencia Comunitaria)
FONAG	Water Endowment Fund (Fondo del Agua)
FP	Family Planning
FSN	Foreign Service National
FUNAN	Antisana Foundation (Fundación Antisana)

GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GLOBE	Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment
GMR	Galapagos Marine Reserve
GNP	Galapagos National Park
GOE	Government of Ecuador
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMA	Interinstitutional Management Authority
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INREDH	Regional Foundation for Human Rights Assessment (Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos)
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program/International Education in Reproductive Health
JHU/PCS	Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services Program
LA CIF	Latin American Challenge Investment Fund
LAC/BEO	Latin America and Caribbean Bureau/Bureau Environmental Officer
LAC/DPB	Latin America and Caribbean Bureau/Office of Development Planning and Budget
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OE	Operating Expenses
OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAS	Public Affairs Section
PIP	Parks in Peril
PG	Prosecutor General
REA	Antisana Ecological Reserve (Reserva Ecológica Antisana)
RECAP	Cayambe-Coca Ecological Reserve (Reserva Ecológica Cayambe-Coca)
RECC	Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve (Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas)
ROL/DS	Rule of Law/Democracy Support
SCDF	Seed Capital Development Fund
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SO	Strategic Objective
SOTL	Strategic Objective Team Leader

SpO	Special Objective
SUBIR	Sustainable Use of Biological Resources
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TA	Technical Assistance
TDY	Temporary Duty
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UDENOR	Northern Border Development Unit (Unidad de Desarrollo Norte)
UNIDO	United Nations Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UONNE	Organization of Ecuadorean Black Nationalities (Unión de Organizaciones de Nacionalidades Negras del Ecuador)
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	US Direct Hire
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WOCCU	World Council of Credit Unions

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Highlights of Economic, Social and Political Developments. Last year's R4 reported an Ecuador "dangerously close" to the abyss of "failed states." The country's democratically elected president had been forcibly removed by mob action and the army; the financial and banking system almost collapsed, crippled by widespread corruption; and economic growth plummeted to negative 7% with sharp increases in rural and urban poverty. This year that slide has been checked as the country, in desperation, grabbed on to dollarization; signed a Stand-by Agreement with the International Monetary Fund; and now has a more popular (if weak) president. New resources from international financial institutions, higher oil prices, improved tax collection, remittances from abroad and the stabilizing effects of dollarization enabled the economy to stage a modest recovery. But while the country's slide has been stopped Ecuador still dangles over the abyss, buffeted by extreme and growing poverty; exclusion of the masses from basic economic and political processes; continued widespread corruption and economic mismanagement; and the growing drug-related violence in Colombia, Ecuador's neighbor to the north. Ecuador has done little to change its reputation as a profligate, statist and reform-averse nation managed by a government of the few, by the few and for the few.

In 2000 Ecuador's economic growth was once again positive (1.9%) and monthly inflation decelerated from 14.3% in January to 2.5% in December. Nevertheless year-end inflation totaled 91%, more than ten times the LAC average (9%). In addition, while bringing desperately needed stability dollarization also brings major challenges. With costs now denominated in dollars Ecuador must compete internationally through productivity improvements rather than devaluations, though factor productivity has changed little since 1980. Little headway was made in strengthening banking regulations and supervision. The country's remaining viable banks, beset by interest rate ceilings and a tradition of tolerance for non-payment of loans, contracted their total loan portfolio by \$640 million from January to November, with 95% of the loans going to just 5% of the clients. The country's investment climate is also one of the region's worst, tarnished by pervasive corruption, a dysfunctional judicial system and non-enforcement of contractual obligations. The International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, and Andean Development Corporation are working hard and together to address these important macro-level concerns.

Fortunately unemployment dropped to 14.4% from 1999's high of 17% (though in part this was due to high emigration) and underemployment from 55% to 50%, though the grim increase in poverty held firm: UNICEF reports 70% below the poverty line in 2000, more than double the figure for 1995. Almost 8 out of 10 rural households are now poor, with 4 unable to meet even basic nutritional requirements. Per capita income has shown no increase in the last decade, and the country's monthly debt service payments can be more than four times the expenditures for basic social services. Only 40% of Ecuadorian households have access to running water; 44% to sewage systems; and 49% of the country's teenagers are not attending school. The extreme poverty and indigence of much of the population makes Ecuador a breeding ground for political unrest and the worst kinds of populism.

As discussed in the Cover Memo, USAID/Quito and the Embassy well recognize that Ecuador's extreme poverty is a major threat to national (and potentially regional) stability, challenging the viability of the country's already fragile democratic institutions. This is exacerbated by its continued exclusion of poor rural peoples from basic economic and political processes, and by the apparent unwillingness of the country's elites to seriously address these groups' legitimate development needs. Continued widespread corruption (affecting each of the Mission's SOs) further erodes citizen confidence in national institutions and the growing drug-related violence in the northern border provinces is an increasingly serious threat. The decisions Ecuador makes over the remainder of the Mission's strategy period will be absolutely critical to its prospects for regaining stability and joining the ranks of well-managed democratic nations. Along with the international financial institutions (IFIs) and other donors, USAID intends to play an important role in helping Ecuador to regain a stable footing in the region. An increased emphasis on poverty reduction and democracy will be essential.

Summary of Progress Implementing Current Strategic Plan. Significant results have been achieved across the Mission's portfolio. In the Environment, deforestation was cut in half in the biologically rich buffer zone of the Cotacachi-Capayas Reserve. More than 1,313,000 hectares in 61 communities are now under participatory resource management plans that help conserve biological diversity. SO1's partners continued to demonstrate increasing strength, attracting almost \$2 million in non-USAID funds and more than \$6 million cumulative (almost twice the SO target). Similarly, SO2's reproductive health partners made important strides towards sustainability, achieving an average of 90% cost recovery for services (despite the country's poverty and high inflation) and building sustainability funds of several million dollars. SO12 (Democracy) achieved real success with NGO and civil society partners, exceeding fund-raising sustainability targets and meeting SO objectives to establish and make operational a fund to support civil society activities in the justice sector. SpO5 (Pollution Prevention) came to a successful conclusion with 90 plants using cleaner production techniques and 24 municipalities adopting better solid waste management. So too for the recently concluded SpO4 (Microenterprise), exceeding life of SO targets by 29% for numbers of new village banks created. Its "lessons learned" will contribute to design of a new microfinance SO to help address poverty and the rapid increase in informal sector employment.

Significant Changes in USAID/Ecuador's SOs. This was a year of great transition for USAID/Ecuador. Slated to close in FY 2002 (with Microenterprise, Pollution Prevention, and Health activities under SO2 all ending in FY 2000), USAID/Ecuador is now moving quickly to implement expanded program priorities to adjust to the country's rapidly changing economic, political and social context. In November 2000 SpO13 was initiated for the Northern Border (Plan Colombia funding), aimed at enhancing stability in that increasingly volatile region and minimizing the impacts of Plan Colombia. Signed just one business day after receiving our funds, this new effort is solidly on track. The Southern Border (SpO11) grew exponentially with a new \$20 million agreement with CARE, and in addition to the ongoing successful efforts with social infrastructure now includes activities in local government strengthening, microfinance, and biodiversity conservation. A new SO to reduce the country's serious poverty is now being designed and will focus on microfinance, while the Democracy SO is being overhauled to give greater emphasis to the most important and promising areas for results achievement. These include anti-corruption and transparency, local governments, civil society and increased citizen

participation. Finally, the Environment SO was evaluated and the SO team is using that report to help inform FY 2001 (and later year) programming priorities.

Most Significant Program Achievements. In the Environment, outstanding progress was made in developing key policies, legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to improve environmental management, including in the Galapagos Islands. There USAID also led the donor community in responding quickly and effectively to the potentially devastating impacts of the oil spill from the tanker Jessica, providing speedy support for clean-up operations. Under SO2 couple years of protection increased to 706,017, illustrating important increases in supply and demand for family planning services, over the life of the SO. In Democracy, the Strategic Alliance Justice Fund played a key role in increasing collaboration among civil society organizations, and CEPAM (a prestigious NGO promoting gender concerns) and INREDH (a strong human rights organization) are now collaborating to develop new legislation to improve access by women to fair judicial procedures. An important “training of trainers” program for prosecutors on implementation of the country’s domestic violence law was also expanded. SpO5 effectively convinced an increasing number of Ecuadorian firms to adopt cleaner production and energy-efficient practices, and served as the primary catalyst for the Pichincha (Quito) Chamber of Small Industries’ decision to create a Cleaner Production Center for local industry. SpO4 ended helping more than 54,000 poor clients with microenterprise support, and three-quarters of these were women.

Overall Prospects. While important results are being achieved under the current Strategic Plan, it must be modified to respond to the country’s rapidly changing circumstances. In particular, more emphasis must be given to addressing poverty reduction and the country’s dangerously weak democracy, and to applying a broader strategic approach to Ecuador’s role within the Andean Regional Initiative. Specific changes at the SO level are outlined above, and USAID/Ecuador is now designing a new poverty/microfinance SO and redesigning its Democracy SO. Both these programs should give increased attention to rural indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian groups. Coordination with the Embassy on these efforts (both dependent on requested funding, including ESF) has been outstanding, and the Country Team views Ecuador’s extreme poverty and continued exclusion of historically marginalized groups as a serious threat to national (and potentially regional) stability. While important, improvements in the country’s macroeconomic indicators will contribute little to stability if these groups are ignored, and other USG assistance (e.g. food aid, Public Affairs training programs) is also being used to support greater economic and political inclusion. However, even with the Mission’s higher projected levels of ESF and INC funds, we recognize that other countries have received more substantial resource levels for these kinds of problems, and the IFIs and other bilateral donors will also need to play important roles. USAID/Ecuador’s close coordination with the Embassy and the goals of the MPP underscore the USG’s concerted approach to helping Ecuador address its most important challenges to development.

SO Text for SO: SO 1 - Biodiversity

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-001

Objective Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
20% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
50% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Ecuador is unquestionably one of the world's leading megadiversity countries, with 1,600 bird and 3,500 orchid species, both roughly 18% of the world's total; almost 10% (415) of the planet's amphibian species and 8% (369) of its mammals. With exceptional endemism (species found nowhere else on earth), Ecuador sits in the middle of the Tropical Andes hotspot, "the richest and most diverse biodiversity hotspot on Earth" (Mittermeier et al. 2000). At the same time Ecuador's high population density, poverty and widespread corruption place these resources

at grave risk. SO1 is helping Ecuador to better manage its globally significant resources by improving the policy and legal framework (IR3) and strengthening the capacities of local groups (IR1) and communities (IR2) for biodiversity conservation. This also benefits poor indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian communities who depend on these resources for their survival. SO1 is meeting expectations and in many instances exceeding planned goals.

Key Results:

Using analysis of aerial photography, SUBIR demonstrated that deforestation was cut in half (1998-2000) in areas of project intervention. Such results can only be achieved and sustained with effective local management, and SO1 continued to build the technical and administrative capabilities of local partners. In addition to playing increasingly visible roles in conservation, these groups attracted almost \$2 million in non-USAID funds (e.g. Great Britain, Germany, private foundations) to support the SO, with cumulative results for the indicator nearly doubling SO1's target (\$6,007,000 vs. \$3,162,000, though two NGOs fell just short goals). SO1's partners worked with 61 indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and other communities to develop and/or implement improved management practices, and more than 1,313,000 hectares are now under participatory management plans (just short of IR2's target of 1,341,000, and including 22,700 hectares titled in the Chachi Ethnic Reserve, surpassing the SO target). Development of policies, legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms almost doubled targets, and USAID's support to the Charles Darwin Foundation provided the scientific basis for key management tools to protect the Galapagos Marine Reserve. These include the fishing calendar; regulations (including catch limits) for lobster and sea cucumber fishing; a moratorium on new fishing permits; and a proposal for zoning the Reserve to regulate use.

Performance and Prospects:

CARE, WCS and Jatun Sacha broke new ground with SUBIR with development of environmentally sound guidelines for farm-forest management, now helping to conserve biological diversity in privately held forestlands adjacent to the Choco hotspot; this approach also offers potential promise for other parts of the country. SUBIR helped build a strong coalition of local and regional groups dedicated to responsible resource management, and the Community Forestry Network had its first timber sales, following environmental guidelines for harvesting and treatment approved by the LAC/BEO. In the Condor Bioserve field research defined adequate habitat size for the endangered Andean (spectacled) bear, and this information is now being used to inform regional planning (e.g. road and water system development). The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) work here also supported conflict resolution, helping long-settled indigenous communities achieve legal recognition in the Bioserve through development of environmentally sound management plans. Under Parks in Peril (PIP) important progress was made in consolidating Podocarpus National Park, and in encouraging key local decision-makers (e.g. mayors, church and army officials, civil society) to form a high-level park management committee to protect the Park's forest cover (and thereby, the city of Loja's water supply). PIP also made progress developing a long-term financial plan and user fees for Machallila National Park, important steps towards sustainability.

SO1 has also effectively encouraged inclusion of women in decision-making bodies, such as the Palenque Regional Council (Esmeraldas) and the Board of San Alfonso's (Condor Bioserve) community development organization. Similarly, the Charles Darwin Foundation is working with women in the Galapagos to develop economic alternatives to fishing. SO1's support for

ecotourism development and mangrove conservation on Isabela Island in the Galapagos is similarly oriented, though activities were delayed by violent protests from some fishermen against lobster catch limits. To raise national appreciation of the serious challenges of managing this global patrimony, build political will for sound management and underscore that the more aggressive fishermen are not the Galapagos' only stakeholder group, SO1 implemented an effective program to better educate the country's mass media. USAID also played a critical role in helping its partners mitigate the impacts of the Galapagos oil spill (see Success Stories). However, while prospects are excellent for continued results achievement under SO1, the SO team called for an evaluation to ask a more fundamental question: given the country's (and Mission's) changing circumstances, is the SO still focusing on the right targets?

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO1's "Midterm Evaluation of USAID/Ecuador's Strategic Objective 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones" (BIOFOR, December 2000) challenges the SO1 assumption that buffer zone management is the best way to promote conservation. It recommends more emphasis on increasing the value of protected areas themselves, through initiatives such as biodiversity prospecting, carbon offsets and provision of ecological services. The SO1 team reviewed these recommendations carefully. It will support an assessment of biodiversity prospecting. Ecuador's exceptionally high levels of endemism suggest the country may have comparative advantage in this area, and one local species of poison dart frog has already produced an analgesic (epibatidine) 200 times more powerful than morphine. Nevertheless the legal, institutional and social challenges of biodiversity prospecting are considerable and must be analyzed carefully before investing resources in this area. Similarly, carbon offsets may offer limited promise in the near-term, pending greater international consensus on the clean development mechanism.

However, increased emphasis on the biologically rich Condor Bioreserve and on ecological services could build nicely on SO1's work, though progress with Quito's Water Endowment Fund (FONAG) has been disappointing (e.g. no field activities initiated). The SO1 team hopes (should requested funding be forthcoming) to further assess these opportunities under PIP 2000, working with TNC's Center for Innovative Conservation Finance. Additional emphasis should also be given to the Galapagos, working with communities to strengthen conservation-minded stakeholder groups, and at the local and national levels to generate increased political will to support sustainable management. With Ecuador's heavy debt-burden the Tropical Forestry Conservation Act is a possibility, though much would no doubt need to be done (e.g. improvements in the country's macroeconomic and investment climate) to be eligible for this program. Finally, the SO1 team is also exploring opportunities for cross-border ecosystem conservation, e.g. working with the Awa indigenous peoples (Ecuador/Colombia) and/or in the critically endangered coastal dry tropical forests along the border with Peru.

Other factors could affect SO1's ability to achieve results, and deforestation for expanded African palm cultivation in SUBIR's area of action is a serious concern. Powerful special interests (many reportedly with Colombian capital) continue to press poor Afro-Ecuadorians to sell their forest lands, later hiring these landless as day laborers. Such special interests also lobby hard against enforcement of forestry regulations on deforestation, and against passage of the still-dormant forestry law (though fortunately some 60% of the law's key provisions have been enacted through other means). Another serious concern is enforcement of environmental

regulations in the Galapagos. The Ministry of Environment attempted to enforce lobster catch limits for the first time in 2000, and the resulting protests and vandalism (including against the Galapagos National Park and Charles Darwin Foundation) attracted international attention. While these criminal acts were vigorously denounced by the President of Ecuador they were frankly supported by some local politicians promoting special interests. Similarly, when Galapagos National Park staff have seized commercial tuna boats fishing illegally in the Reserve the Park Director has been threatened with reprisals (including death). Enforcement of existing laws and regulations will be a constant challenge, especially in a country where special interests are used to having their way. SO1 will coordinate more closely with SO12 (Democracy) to address corruption, clearly related to more effective biodiversity conservation.

Finally, SO1 proposes a new SO-level performance indicator, "hectares of biologically important habitat conserved." SO1's attempts to monitor the status of selected wildlife populations (e.g. condors, spectacled bears) for SO-level reporting have been disappointing, and an overall measure of "habitat protected" would be far easier to manage and provide more useful information. It would also enable USAID to better capture its important work with different habitat types, including the Galapagos Marine Reserve and high altitude paramo grasslands, and would lend itself well to incremental (and significant) annual targets. In order for an area to be "counted," the SO team proposes that it meet the following criteria: 1) the area is recognized as being of high biological value, e.g. classified as a National Park, Protected Area or Reserve; 2) its borders are clearly defined; 3) its total habitat size is stable or increasing; and 4) a program is being implemented to apprehend violators.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank/GEF continues to implement an important \$18 million program to combat invasive species in the Galapagos, and USAID coordinated with the IDB on development of their \$13 million program for the islands. Coordination with Spain's development assistance on regulations to the Galapagos Special Law has also been important, and the World Bank continues to train 160 paralegals in the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve, an initiative developed by SO1's SUBIR. Collaboration is also good with the Netherlands' development assistance program in Podocarpus, and the Italian Cooperation Service has taken over PIP's earlier successful efforts on park infrastructure development and maintenance in Machalilla.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

All SO1 activities are implemented through local grants and cooperative agreements with CARE, The Nature Conservancy, Charles Darwin Foundation and Galapagos National Park. The SO team is currently exploring additional contracting possibilities for the future, including USAID/W IQCs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Objective ID: 518-001

Approved: 1998-01-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 1.1 Strengthened capacity of targeted NGOs and CSOs active in biodiversity conservation in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.

Indicator: Increased financing of local partners by outside (non-USAID) sources (\$000).

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Thousands of dollars provided for conservation activities (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	1115	952
1998	1808	2775
1999	2417	4183
2000	3162	6007
2001	3412	NA
2002	3862	NA
2003(T)	3862	NA

Source:

TNC letter UTR-1833/11-2000, dated 11/01/00; TNC memo No. 259, dated 11/20/00; CARE report FY 2000, CARE letter CDI-0250-2000, dated 10/30/00

Indicator/Description:

Financing includes donations received in cash and in assets during the fiscal year.

EXPECTED results disaggregated by partner are as follows:

Yr/area	JSacha Ecociencia	Funan/ Fer	Arco Iris	TOTAL
1997	1000	115	--	1115
1998	200	293	200	693
1999	0	369	240	609
2000	200	265	280	745
2001	0	250	0	250
2002	200	250	0	450
2003	0	0	0	0
Total:	1600	1542	720	3862

Timing - Annually

Comments:

ACTUAL results were as follows:

RECC - Ecociencia \$931,827 and Jatun Sacha \$327,605.60 totaling \$1,259,432.60.

RECA - FUNAN \$179,590 and FER \$61,468.80 totaling \$241,058.80.

PIP - Arco Iris Foundation \$323,718.

The ability of TNC to strengthen the capacity of FUNAN and FER, after more than five years working with these NGOs, remains an outstanding issue.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Objective ID: 518-001

Approved: 1998-01-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 1.2 Economically viable natural resource management (NRM) practices adopted, in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Indicator: Hectares of land in selected protected areas and buffer zones under participatory NRM plans (thousands)

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Thousands of hectares (CUMULATIVE). Unit measurement purposively aggregates across kinds of areas and types of plans.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	70	70
1997	626	784
1998	782	845
1999	1203	938.3
2000	1341	1313.4
2001	1389	NA
2002	1596	NA
2003(T)	2206	NA

Source:

CARE FY 00 Report and letter CDI-0250-2000 dated 10/30/00; TNC letter UTR 1833/11-2000 dated 11/01/00, and TNC memo No. 259 dated 11/20/00.

Indicator/Description:

Benchmark for the plans are: Conservation Reserve Plans submitted to GOE entity for approval; Land Use Plans (General/Specific) accepted by the relevant community.

Target for FY 2000 is as follows:

Conservation Reserve Plans (Recay/Rea/Pip)	FY 00 0
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Community Land Use

Plans:

General (Recc/Recay/Rea/Pip)	129.9
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Specific (Recc)	8
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TOTAL	137.9
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Timing - Annually

Comments:

RECC target was not surpassed in FY 2000: General Use Land Plans were developed for 10 communities, totaling 29,593.17 hectares; only 3 communities are new. Specific Land Use Plans were developed in 6 communities, totaling 3,422 hectares.

RECA target was not surpassed, General Use Land Plans were developed for 267,000 hectares of Antisana Reserve and its buffer zones; 115 hectares in Cosanga, and 70,000 hectares in the high altitude area of Antisana.

General Use Land Plan for 5,000 hectares in Rumishitana was developed by Arco Iris Foundation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Objective ID: 518-001

Approved: 1998-01-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 1.3 Key policies and legal frameworks introduced and/or implemented to conserve biodiversity in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Indicator: Key policies, legal frameworks & enforcement mechanisms prepared, modified & introduced at appropriate government level to improve biodiversity conservation in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Policy documents submitted to executive, legislative, or municipality authorities, as appropriate.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	6	6
1998	13	20
1999	20	31
2000	23	44
2001	25	NA
2002	27	NA
2003(T)	27	NA

Source:

CARE FY 2000 Report; TNC letter UTR-1833/11-2000 dated 11/01/00; TNC memo No. 259 dated 11/20/00; CDF matrix of achievements for SO 1 indicators FY 00.

Indicator/Description:

Initial steps involve undertaking studies and drafting legislation. Expected policy documents by area are:

Yr/Area	Recc	Rea/ Recay	GMR	Pip	TOTAL
1997	3	1	1	1	6
1998	3	2	1	1	7
1999	2	0	3	2	7
2000	2	1	0	0	3
2001	2	0	0	0	2
2002	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	14	4	5	4	27

Timing - Annually

Comments:

RECC developed 3 documents: Normativa para el Manejo Forestal Sustentable para Aprovechamiento de Madera en Ecuador - Bosque Humedo; Cartilla de Derechos Colectivos de los Pueblos Afroecuatorianos; Norma Tecnica para la clasificacion y calificacion de la madera.

RECA developed Estudio de Factibilidad para la creacion de la Bioreserva del Condor.

PIP developed Identificacion de Actividades Economicas para el Manejo a Largo Plazo del Parque Nacional Podocarpus. This document includes the legal framework for the establishment of water resources protection fund.

CDF developed eight legal documents including the fishing calendar, regulations for lobster and sea cucumber fishing, a moratorium on issuance of new fishing permits, and a proposal for zoning the Marine Reserve. During a field visit to CDF these documents were reviewed and validated.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

Objective ID: 518-001

Approved: 1997-09-30

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.

Indicator: Hectares of biologically important habitat conserved

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Hectares (thousands)

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	591	591
2001	741	NA
2002	981	NA
2003	1951	NA

Source:

TNC, CARE, PNG, CDF

Indicator/Description:

In order for an area to be "counted" it must meet the following criteria:

1. The area is recognized as being of high biological value, e.g. classified as National Park, Protected Area or Reserve;
2. Its borders are clearly defined;
3. Its total habitat size is stable or increasing;
4. A program is being implemented to apprehend violators.

Comments:

This is the first time SO 1 is reporting a performance indicator at the SO level. It includes both terrestrial (e.g. Condor Bioreserve) and marine (e.g. Galapagos Marine Reserve) habitat.

SO Text for SO: SO2 - Family Planning and Health

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-002

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
50% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
10% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
40% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID's Strategic Objective 2, "Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services," is linked to the Agency Strategic Framework 4.1, Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced; 4.2, Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced; and 4.3, Deaths, nutrition insecurity and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced. The SO's ultimate beneficiaries are children ages 0-5 and fertile-aged women. All activities (Mission-funded and field support) under IR1,

"Increased cost recovery of Family Planning (FP) NGO Partners," and IR2, "Improved quality and access to family planning services," were funded exclusively with Population funds. Activities under IR3, "Improved quality and access to MCH services" (in practice, support to private and public sector health clinics and complementary health reform activities) and IR4, "Increased sustainability of health NGOs," were funded by the Child Survival earmark.

FY 2000 marked the end of USAID's health activities in Ecuador after a half-century of assistance, and a one-year extension of three decades of support for family planning. In order to identify important lessons learned a program close-out study of the Mission's Family Planning activities will be carried out under the POPTECH program in 2001. Both pillars of the SO had accomplished their targets at the SO level, but the extension of Population activities was required to help overcome the effects of the nation's financial crisis and the Congressional hold on the Mission's population activities throughout 2000. These circumstances threatened to erode the important sustainability/cost recovery accomplishments the Mission had worked hard to promote, particularly among NGO family planning clinics. Ironically, they also served as an additional catalyst to force USAID's partners to urgently address sustainability issues.

Key Results:

Sustainability and replication of health reform models was a major concern of health activity efforts phased out this year, and success was mixed. Cost recovery levels of private and private-public clinic models continued to increase even during the economic crisis, important for the long-term sustainability of provision of these services. However, the national public health sector reform efforts were disappointing, with the GOE only minimally adopting proven organizational, service delivery and financing schemes. At the same time the IDB and the World Bank have both made plans to fund continuation of several USAID-initiated models, and are already funding different clinics for SO2-originated activities such as a community medicine training program and installation of comprehensive information systems. In 2000 our key local NGO partner in health, CEPAR, downsized to a sustainable core technical staff, reduced operating expenses and accumulated nearly \$800,000 in the bank to supplement its fund-raising capacity, especially significant as they were highly dependent on USAID support for more than two decades. However, their failure thus far to significantly strengthen their Board of Directors is a weakness that will hamper future success. This offers a potential "lesson learned" for USAID programs with NGOs globally, as CEPAR has consistently met or exceeded performance targets. More attention must also be given to sustainability issues, and in particular to the long-term institutional strengths and weaknesses of our NGO partners.

Key results in population include increased consolidation of local Family Planning NGOs hard hit by financial constraints in 1999-2000 (through approval of an additional badly-needed \$1.25 million for contraceptives and logistics technical support in FY 2001). At the same time these local NGOs managed to make a significant recovery in late FY 2000 and early FY 2001 from the harsh effects of devaluation, inflation of costs of imported goods, and the GOE's earlier decision to freeze bank accounts and still attract a growing clientele to their private, fee for service clinics. As the Indicator Tables demonstrate, cost recovery targets were met despite these severe challenges.

Performance and Prospects:

This phase-out year included only minimal activities with the Ministry of Health as national health reform initiatives stalled and the economic, political and social crises in the country accelerated. However, it was a successful year in terms of consolidating gains under our local models of health reform and complementary activities through the SO's cooperating agencies to solidify and sustain programs in reproductive health, national health accounts, management of childhood illness and quality improvement methods and models.

With completion of SO activities in Health in FY 2000 (though the SO was extended to 2001 for Population only) the five-year targets for the SO and IRs were met. From a baseline of zero in 1995, the SO indicator "women and children (0-5) using improved or expanded MCH services" increased to over 200,000 per year by FY 2000. In line with the SO focus on expanding services through the private sector, most of these beneficiaries received services in NGO or NGO-public partnership service delivery points. The role of the strengthened private sector is further reflected in the success at the IR level, measuring cost recovery of 10 health NGOs. From an average of 26% in FY 1996, six of these 10 achieved an average of 94% cost recovery in FY 2000. The other four are much smaller activities that did not receive any USAID support during the reporting period, though they averaged over 30% cost recovery in FY 1999 and at least two have reportedly increased this percentage.

On the Population front, the IR1 indicator "Cost Recovery of FP NGOs" is reflected in the cost recovery of our two NGO partners, APROFE and CEMOPLAF. These groups achieved an average of 90% cost recovery and are well on their way to long term sustainability. Both organizations also built up sustainability funds of several million dollars to support their efforts after USAID's assistance ends. During FY 2000 APROFE strengthened its social marketing program, extending the Community Network of contraceptives distribution, and CEMOPLAF continued its campaign to increase awareness and demand for reproductive health services. Key results planned for FY 2001, the last year of USAID assistance, will be the increased sustainability/cost recovery of these partners and improved quality and access to Family Planning services. The Mission will also provide close oversight of their capabilities to effectively manage their resources (including the sustainability funds) into the future.

One of the two IRs that best illustrate significant results in family planning this year is IR2, "Improved Quality and Access of Family Planning Services" and in particular couple years of protection (CYP). CYP services provided by CEMOPLAF and APROFE increased from 642,819 to 706,017 during this period and are expected to reach 750,000 CYP in FY 2001. This illustrates important increases in the supply and demand for family planning services, basic to long-term sustainability. Complementary efforts were also made to increase the quality of services delivered. APROFE performed a Quality Survey in 15 cities, and the data was used to design the institution's marketing strategy for reproductive health services. Similarly, CEMOPLAF conducted an assessment of each clinic to develop a strategy to improve quality of service and increase the number of users.

To assure adequate use of its sustainability fund beyond USAID's phase-out, the Mission is helping CEMOPLAF to deal with U.S. financial institutions to create a trust fund to allow it to regularly receive, on a monthly basis, an amount that will cover its current 10% deficit while maintaining quality of service. During FY 2000 the SO focused on CEMOPLAF's institutional

strengthening, as deficiencies in management and lack of leadership were found in their Board of Directors. This year we will continue providing oversight and support to the Board and staff to leave the institution -- and USAID's prior investment -- well managed.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Mission received new funding for contraceptives and technical assistance for FY 2001. This will leave CEMOPLAF and APROFE with contraceptives stocks for their programs, as well as with strengthened capabilities to prepare their future projections of consumption.

A trust fund of over \$3 million is planned for CEMOPLAF's sustainability fund, subject to that institution's adoption of adequate measures to assure transparency and sound fiscal management. USAID will determine the terms and conditions under which the NGO will be entitled to receive a monthly amount from the trust to cover the deficit between their income and expenses. This financial mechanism should protect the sustainability fund from misuse (an important issue) and assure the institution's stability. During FY 2001 we will concentrate our efforts to have this NGO incorporate new members to its Assembly to support transparency in management. If these kinds of steps are not taken USAID will need to adjust its plans with respect to management of the sustainability fund.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continued to be the dominant donor through 2000 in Population and Family Planning, providing substantially greater assistance than the second leading donor, UNFPA. The latter approved a new four-year Plan for Ecuador with roughly a \$2 million annual budget. In Health, the World Bank is the leading donor. Its \$45 million loan for health sector modernization, MODERSA, continued to be the dominant program, but will undergo major review and restructuring of its objectives during CY 2001 in response to the Bank's growing impatience (an impatience shared by USAID) with the slowness of achieving the health sector reforms planned under this project.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

FP activities are implemented through two local NGOs, APROFE and CEMOPLAF, and three key field support contractors, two from Johns Hopkins University (JHPIEGO and the Population Communications Services Program, JHU/PCS) and John Snow, Inc., providing technical assistance with logistics, communications and reproductive health services improvement. Health Cooperating Agencies still active during the past year were the Partnerships for Health Reform, BASICS (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness), and University Research Corporation's Quality Improvement Project. In FY 2001 only about \$160,000 in TA will be provided through JHU/PCS and the John Snow-DELIVER project to further assist in management of contraceptive procurement and organizational development.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services
 Objective ID: 518-002
 Approved: 1997-07-01 Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador
 Result Name: 2.0 (b) Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services
 Indicator: Women and children (0-5) using improved or expanded MCH services. Women
 Disaggregated By: women

Unit of Measure: Number of visits (000) - by women (PER YEAR)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	0	0
1997	100	107
1998	187	186
1999	334	370
2000(T)	73*	80*

Source:
 CARE-APOLO Letter No. GS-0301-2000, dated
 11/06/00, and BASICS letter dated 11/08/00.

Indicator/Description:
 This indicator focuses on efforts to expand access through the private sector and decentralization of services. Service improvement is achieved through:
 NGOs - CARE: TA or training provided, systems strengthened.
 MOH - IMCI/BASICS: Integrated treatment of children provided.

Timing - Annually

Comments:
 * For FY 2000 the Mission decided to discontinue the collection of Rational Pharmaceutical Management and Quality Assurance data because their activities have specific objectives and indicators for their programs which are not comparable with NGO data sources more directly supported by USAID. FY 2000 target was adjusted accordingly.
 Current data corresponds to CARE/APOLO for women.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07 ext. 9/99

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.1 (a) Increased cost recovery of FP NGO partners

Indicator: Cost recovery level: APROFE

Disaggregated By: institution

Unit of Measure: Percentage of total costs covered by NGO generated income

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	69.2
1997	86.7	82
1998	90.9	84
1999	94.1	88
2000	89	90
2001 (T)	90	NA

Source:

Annual reports. APROFE fax dated 11/13/00.

Indicator/Description:

Cost recovery, along with institutional maturity, is crucial to long term sustainability of the family planning organization. This indicator has been verified by NGO statistics and periodic audited financial information. The target is set without taking into account the sustainability funds, so even though the NGO does not reach 100% sustainability, APROFE will have these funds to draw upon at the end of the current agreements with USAID/Ecuador.

The formula used to calculate the sustainability rate is total income generated divided by all expenditures. The value of the USAID donations in kind (contraceptives) was treated as part of the total USAID donation in dollars.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07 ext. 9/99

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.2 (a) Improved quality and access to family planning services

Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP) provided by APROFE and CEMOPLAF

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Estimated protection provided by family planning services for a one year period, based upon volume and type of contraceptives distributed

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)	NA	279,117
1997	553,439	326,050
1998	373,177	452,884
1999	428,825	642,819
2000	700,000	706,017
2001 (T)	750,000	NA

Source:

Calculation from service statistics of APROFE and CEMOPLAF: APROFE Fax dated 11/13/00 and CEMOPLAF letter dated 11/06/00

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures access to family planning services. The public sector was not included in this indicator because USAID/Ecuador contribution to its program is small and more importantly there is no reliable data.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

The overall CYP target for FY2000 was exceeded; CEMOPLAF and APROFE participated in a contraceptive social marketing program, especially to pharmacies.

Data has been verified by USAID for reliability and accuracy through clinic visits and analysis of NGO reports.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.4 (a) Increased sustainability of health NGOs

Indicator: CARE-APOLO supported NGOs achieving specific degree of cost recovery. (Group A)

Disaggregated By: recovering percentage

Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs recovering percentage of total budget.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	4 @ 50%
1997	4 @ 55%	4 @ 68% avg.
1998	4 @ 60%	4 @ 66% avg.
1999	4 @ 70%	4 @ 84% avg.
2000(T)	4 @ 80%	4 @ 94% avg.

Source:

Final Evaluation Report by FESALUD

Indicator/Description:

The APOLO-supported NGOs cost recovery indicator is the income generated through provision of services by the NGOs, as a percentage of total operating costs (synonymous with "budget" if capital expenditures not included). Pilot projects have been grouped based on sustainability achievements. Group A: (1) Fundacion Pablo Jaramillo in Cuenca, (2) CEMOPLAF in Otavalo, (3) CEMOPLAF in Lago Agrio, (4) ASME-CX in Santo Domingo.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

During the reporting period CARE concentrated its activity in six NGOs (four from Group A and two from Group B). Data has been reported by the external evaluation. It is worth mentioning that two NGOs originally under Category B (Cristo Redentor in Santa Elena and Municipality of Chordeleg) have risen to Category A (see table for Group B).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services
 Objective ID: 518-002
 Approved: 1997-07-01 Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador
 Result Name: 2.0 (b) Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services
 Indicator: Women and children (0-5) using improved or expanded MCH services. Children
 Disaggregated By: children

Unit of Measure: Number of visits (000) - by children (PER YEAR)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	0	0
1997	35	116
1998	70	293
1999	120	735
2000(T)	127	123*

Source:
 CARE-APOLO Letter No. GS-0301-2000, dated
 11/06/00, and BASICS letter dated 11/08/00.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator focuses on efforts to expand access through the private sector and decentralization of services. Service improvement is achieved through:

NGOs - CARE: TA or training provided, systems strengthened.

MOH - IMCI/BASICS: Integrated treatment of children provided.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

* For FY2000 the Mission decided to discontinue the collection of Rational Pharmaceutical Management and Quality Assurance data because their activities have specific objectives and indicators for their programs which are not comparable with NGO data sources more directly supported by USAID. FY 2000 target was adjusted accordingly.
 Current data corresponds to BASICS/IMCI strategy and CARE/APOLO for children.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07 ext. 9/99

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.1(a) Increased cost recovery of FP NGO partners

Indicator: Cost recovery level: CEMOPLAF

Disaggregated By: institution

Unit of Measure: Percentage of total costs covered by NGO generated income

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	66.5
1997	63.4	67
1998	67.6	74
1999	72.2	76
2000	78	84
2001 (T)	80	NA

Source:

Annual reports. CEMOPLAF letter dated 11/06/00.

Indicator/Description:

Cost recovery, along with institutional maturity, is crucial to long term sustainability of the family planning organization. This indicator has been verified by NGO statistics and periodic audited financial information. The target is set without taking into account the sustainability funds, so even though the NGO does not reach 100% sustainability, CEMOPLAF will have these funds to draw upon at the end of the current agreements with USAID/Ecuador.

The formula used to calculate the sustainability rate is total income generated divided by all expenditures. The value of the USAID donations in kind (contraceptives) was treated as part of the total USAID donation in dollars.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

Data has been verified by USAID/Ecuador for reliability thru several clinics visits to CEMOPLAF as well as analysis of cost data reliability, as per Controller's Office report dated February 6, 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.4 (a) Increased sustainability of health NGOs

Indicator: CARE-APOLO supported NGOs achieving specific degree of cost recovery. (Group B)

Disaggregated By: recovering percentage

Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs recovering percentage of total budget.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	3 @ 20%
1997	3 @ 25%	3 @ 39% avg.
1998	3 @ 30%	3 @ 61% avg.
1999	3 @ 40%	3 @ 76% avg.
2000(T)	3 @ 50%	2 @ 94% avg.*

Source:

Final Evaluation Report by FESALUD

Indicator/Description:

The APOLO-supported NGOs cost recovery indicator is the income generated through provision of services by the NGOs, as a percentage of total operating costs (synonymous with "budget" if capital expenditures not included). Pilot projects have been grouped based on sustainability achievements. Group B: (1) Cristo Redentor in Santa Elena, (2) Municipality of Chordeleg, (3) Municipality of Bolivar.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

During the reporting period CARE concentrated its activities principally in six NGOs (four from Group A and two from Group B). Data has been reported by the external evaluation. It is worth mentioning that two NGOs under this Category B (Cristo Redentor in Santa Elena and Municipality of Chordeleg) have risen to Category A.

*Data is not available for the Municipality of Bolivar.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

Objective ID: 518-002

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 2.4 (a) Increased sustainability of health NGOs

Indicator: CARE-APOLO supported NGOs achieving specific degree of cost recovery. (Group C)

Disaggregated By: recovering percentage

Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs recovering percentage of total budget.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	3 @ 0%
1997	3 @ 5%	3 @ 0%
1998	3 @ 10%	2 @ 25%, 1 @ 0%
1999	3 @ 20%	3 @ 30% avg.
2000(T)	3 @ 30%	*NA

Source:

Final Evaluation reported by FESALUD.

Indicator/Description:

The APOLO-supported NGOs cost recovery indicator is the income generated through provision of services by the NGOs, as a percentage of total operating costs (synonymous with "budget" if capital expenditures not included). Pilot projects have been grouped based on sustainability achievements. Group C: (1) Fundacion Salud y Desarrollo in Pedro Vicente Maldonado, (2) Funedesin in Mondana, Oriente, (3) Diocesis de Riobamba.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

*Data is not available for Group C organizations, but based on telcons with Foundation Directors of Funedesin and Fundación Salud y Desarrollo, both NGOs increased their cost recovery levels in 2000.

SO Text for SO: SpO 4 - Microenterprise

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-004

Objective Name: Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
100% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SpO, "Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women" supported the Agency Strategic Framework through "access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable." It was supported by three Intermediate Results: IR1, "New licensed, for profit, financial institutions serving the needs of the microentrepreneurs;" IR2, "Upgraded microcredit delivery systems to selected financial

institutions and NGOs;" and IR3, "Strengthened institutions implementing village banking programs." The SpO met expectations and exceeded indicator targets in some areas. It terminated on September 30, 2000.

The World Bank's 1995 Ecuador Poverty Report showed that the pool of existing and potential microentrepreneurs was 1.1 million people, with about 450,000 microenterprises. Over half of these were owned and operated by women. Since that time Ecuador's informal sector has grown quickly and the number of microentrepreneurs has, without doubt, also grown considerably. USAID/Ecuador designed activities to bring quality financial services to the poor, helping them to build stronger microenterprises to improve their incomes and quality of life. The ultimate customers of the Program were poor Ecuadorians (especially women) who have been traditionally shunned by private banks and exploited by loan sharks.

Key Results:

Despite the serious impacts of chronic inflation and the severe banking crisis in 1999-2000, program performance has been good -- strong testimony to the commitment of small borrowers to use their resources wisely, even in times of great hardship. As of September 30, 2000 Banco Solidario's microcredit portfolio increased to 24,000 active clients and CREDIFE's to 2,500. Village banking activities with the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Project Hope and Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) created 1,110 new village banks (easily surpassing the SO target) and benefited 27,500 clients. In total, the SpO reached 54,000 poor (mostly women) clients with assistance, surpassing targets. Some progress was also made by these institutions to achieve financial sustainability to support their continued engagement in this sector beyond the termination of the SpO (see the relevant indicator table and comments) and work was done to identify new sources of funding, both local (e.g. Banco Solidario) and international (e.g. Citizens Energy, the IDB, Citicorp Foundation).

The microenterprise program has helped change the lives of poor marginalized families in ten out of the country's twenty-two provinces, permitting them and their children access to a better standard of living and higher self-esteem. These clients also report that their improved incomes have enabled them to invest more in education, health care and other basic services. Almost 100% of the SpO's village banking clients have been women, and as a whole 76% of the Program's beneficiaries were women.

Nevertheless, the banking crisis derailed new programs for USAID-assisted microenterprise lending by two large national banks, Banco de Crédito and Filanbanco, that went into receivership with the Deposit Guarantee Agency (AGD). However, one of the largest surviving banks, Banco del Pichincha, received training support and started its own micro lending program through CREDIFE. Finally, Fundación Alternativa and its Training Center continued providing training to the staff of national and international financial institutions currently engaged (or interested) in provision of microcredit.

Performance and Prospects:

Microcredit activities were initiated in FY 1996 with a major USAID contribution to CARE and the Seed Capital Development Fund (SCDF) for equity investments in Banco Solidario, a fully private bank created to serve Ecuador's microenterprise sector. This contribution permitted the Bank to meet the Superintendency of Banks' capital adequacy requirement of approximately \$14

million by FY 1998. At the conclusion of this SpO, Banco Solidario had improved the delivery of financial services to microentrepreneurs through ten branch offices in the Quito area, Guayaquil and other cities. Similarly, the SpO's village banking partners have grown, as has demand for microfinance services in Ecuador. At the same time dollarization has eliminated the threat of devaluation and has begun to reduce inflation sharply. Prospects for future successful USAID activities in this field are excellent.

During FY 2000, USAID partners SCDF, CARE, Accion International, and Profund continued providing technical assistance to Banco Solidario to increase and improve the delivery of financial services to microentrepreneurs. Support to village banking continued with a view towards achieving a network of NGOs with sustainable anti-poverty lending programs. In addition, USAID continued to work with the formal banking system (CREDIFE of Banco del Pichincha) by providing a matching fund for technical assistance to the institution. CARE and SCDF also invested in LA-CIF, an offshore microenterprise guarantee fund which should be implemented in Ecuador soon.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Microenterprise Assistance and Strengthening Program ended on September 30, 2000 and the Mission decided to carry out an evaluation with a view toward designing a new SO to help reduce poverty. The lessons learned from this evaluation will help immeasurably with that design, as well as with important insights to assist with implementation of microfinance activities under the Southern Border SpO. The new SO will focus on microfinance as our most effective means to achieve results, building on previous experience and targeting increased effort towards historically excluded populations. Some of the issues this program will likely need to address include developing an improved regulatory environment for microfinance services, confronting constraints such as Ecuador's current interest rate ceilings. Increased training and technical assistance will also be important, both to lending institutions (to strengthen the quality of their microfinance assistance and correct important institutional weaknesses that would otherwise constrain their expansion) and to support entities such as the Superintendency of Banks (to improve the regulatory environment). Widespread replication of microfinance services will also be required at the national level if the Mission is to achieve the kinds of results it strives for. This will likely require increased analysis of better ways to engage the formal banking sector, and potentially groups like credit unions, in provision of microfinance services.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) is indirectly serving the microenterprise sector, providing technical assistance of \$500,000 annually to 23 credit unions whose members include microentrepreneurs. Other institutions like the IDB, World Bank, GTZ, and COSUDE are also potentially interested in implementing microenterprise programs. The Ecuadorian government expects to initiate a pilot microenterprise loan program oriented to the country's poorest women, and USAID and other donors will need to keep engaged in this effort to insure complementarity and consistency (e.g. on issues related to interest rates) as well as maximum impact.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID/Ecuador's assistance to microentrepreneurs was implemented through U.S. and Ecuadorian NGOs, as follows: CARE, Accion International, Fundación Alternativa,

Development Alternatives Inc., Carana Associates, SCDF, CRS, FINCA, Project HOPE and Banco Solidario.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Objective ID: 518-004

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 4.0 (a) Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Indicator: Increase in the number of microentrepreneurs assisted by USAID partner organizations. Male

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of borrowers (000s) - Male (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	1.3
1997	4.5	4.1
1998	7.0	6.4
1999	10.7	6.9
2000(T)	15.8	12.8

Source:

Banco Solidario e-mail dated 11/10/00; CRS letter dated 11/13/00, FINCA letter F00-E0138 dated 11/08/00, Project Hope letter SC-014-00 dated 11/17/00, CREDIFE e-mail dated 11/10/00.

Indicator/Description:

Cumulative Planned Number of Borrowers (Male & Female) (000,0) by partner:

	1997	1998	1999	2000
B. Solidario	9.0	14.1	19.4	27.5
CRS/FINCA/Hope	2.8	8.1	12.8	18.5
Others	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0
Total	11.8	22.2	34.2	50.0

a) Numbers for Banco Solidario reflect loans below \$5,000.

b) For FY 00 "others" includes CREDIFE figures from October/99 to September/00.

Comments:

The target number of borrowers was exceeded under the Village Banking component. Banco Solidario and CREDIFE could not meet their target due to the economic and financial crisis of the country.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Objective ID: 518-004

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 4.0 (b) Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Indicator: Increase in the number of microentrepreneurs assisted by USAID partner organizations. Female

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of borrowers (000s) - Female (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	1.0
1997	7.3	6.9
1998	15.1	15.1
1999	23.5	23.4
2000(T)	34.2	41.2

Source:

Banco Solidario e-mail dated 11/10/00; CRS letter dated 11/13/00. FINCA letter F00-E0 138 dated 11/08/00, Project Hope letter SC-014-00 dated 11/17/00, CREDIFE e-mail dated 11/10/00.

Indicator/Description:

Cumulative Planned Number of Borrowers (Male & Female) (000,0) by partner:

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Banco Solidario	9.0	14.1	19.4	27.5
CRS/FINCA/Hope	2.8	8.1	12.8	18.5
Others	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0
Total	11.8	22.2	34.2	50.0

a) Numbers for Banco Solidario reflect loans below \$5,000.

b) For FY 00 "others" includes CREDIFE figures from October/99 to September/00.

Comments:

The target number of borrowers was exceeded under the Village Banking component. Banco Solidario and CREDIFE could not meet their target due to the economic and financial crisis of the country.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Objective ID: 518-004

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 4.3 Strengthened institutions implementing village banking programs

Indicator: Increased number of village banks

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of new village banks
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	80
1997	200	196
1998	368	342
1999	545	703
2000(T)	754	1110

Source:

CRS letter dated 11/13/00, FINCA letter F00-EO138 dated 11/08/00, Project Hope letter SC-014-00 dated 11/17/00

Indicator/Description:

Planned Number of New Banks disaggregated by partner:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
CRS	10	36	60	40	40	186
Hope	70	40	33	57	89	289
FINCA	0	44	75	80	80	279
Total	80	120	168	177	209	754

Timing - Quarterly (RPM-2)

Comments:

The three institutions, CRS, FINCA and Project Hope, surpassed the cumulative planned target for FY 00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to financial services to microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women

Objective ID: 518-004

Approved: 1997-07-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 4.3 (b) Strengthened institutions implementing village banking programs

Indicator: Percentage of program administration costs covered by non-USAID resources.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Percent (Average of 3 institutions)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	45
1997	60	65
1998	75	79
1999	90	102
2000(T)	100	93

Source:

CRS letter dated 11/13/00, FINCA letter F00-E0138 dated 11/08/00, Project Hope letter SC-014-00 dated 11/17/00.

Indicator/Description:

Actual levels disaggregated by partner

	1997	1998	1999	2000
CRS	65%	75%	83%	99%
Hope	64%	84%	85%	102%
Finca	65%	78%	137%	78%
Average	65%	79%	102%	93%

Timing - Quarterly

Comments:

The planned average sustainability rate came close to meeting its FY00 target, though the on-going evaluation of this SpO raises issues with measurement of the indicator. For example, some of the partner NGOs provide social services in addition to microfinance but lack adequate capability to effectively disaggregate financial information for their different programs. Other donor contributions are also included as "income" in these calculations, though it can be argued that these sums should also be disaggregated. More precise measurement of sustainability will be done under the new SO.

Finally, FINCA's substantial decrease was due to an unfavorable legal opinion regarding interest rate charges that had to be refunded.

SO Text for SO: SpO 5 - Pollution Prevention

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-005

Objective Name: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
50% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
50% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID/Ecuador's Special Objective, "Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution," terminated September 30, 2000. It supported the U.S. national interest of securing a sustainable global environment in order to protect the U.S. and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation. Its activities were also

consistent with the Mission Performance Plan objective of promoting the sustainable use and responsible stewardship of Ecuador's unique biodiversity through reduced water, air and soil pollution. Its two key Intermediate Results were "Expanded NGO (Oikos Corporation) technical assistance to local firms, universities, and municipalities on pollution prevention" and "Increased dissemination of technical information on cleaner production technologies, international trade environmental concerns, and urban environmental management." Ecuador's increasing urban and peri-urban residents benefited through reduced pollution in their residential and work environments, and in prior years the SpO helped selected groups to obtain access to potable water and sanitary systems (in collaboration with RUDO).

Key Results:

Key results in FY 2000 focused on the numbers of industrial plants implementing cleaner or more energy efficient production technologies and municipalities adopting cleaner production policies and/or improved solid waste management. The total numbers of national entities consulting information on cleaner production and urban environmental management were also tracked, as were the numbers of elementary and high schools integrated into a national network for information exchange on environmental observation and measurement. Thanks to SpO5's support 90 industrial plants were implementing cleaner production techniques by FY 2000, while 24 municipalities adopted better solid waste management practices. In addition, 583 organizations consulted information on cleaner production and urban environmental management and 43 schools participated actively in the GLOBE program (with technical assistance from SpO5's implementing partner, the NGO Oikos Corporation). Other related results were the numbers of municipalities, universities and industrial firms provided with information to implement cleaner production options and technologies; address international trade environmental concerns; and better manage urban environmental problems. A total of 571 firms, 118 municipalities, and 50 universities were provided with such information by the end of FY 2000. Finally, another important SpO result is the enhanced capability of Oikos Corporation (one of Ecuador's leading NGOs) to continue to provide leadership on issues of cleaner industrial production well after USAID's support ends.

Performance and Prospects:

SpO5 continued to be effective in convincing an increasing number of Ecuadorian industries to adopt cleaner production technologies and energy-efficient practices in sectors ranging from textiles, paper and chemicals to leather tanning, plastics, mining and food processing. In this manner it has helped introduce the concepts of pollution prevention and clean production to Ecuador's industrial sector, and its Education and Environmental Technology Transfer (EDUCAR) activity (implemented by Oikos) successfully demonstrated that, in many cases, industrial firms can save money while reducing pollution. People doing business in Ecuador's industrial sector now better understand the importance of cleaner production, and are looking for ways to implement this concept. Oikos can continue to play an important role in this regard (see below).

SpO5 also continued supporting municipalities interested in environmental development. For example, it provided technical assistance on environmentally sound urban development to many of the country's most important municipalities, generating greater environmental awareness and a better understanding of the need to develop improved municipal policies to support pollution prevention practices. In this context Oikos provided assistance to 16 municipalities in five

different provinces to design and develop municipal ordinances and implement actions to improve solid waste collection and disposal. Its manual for developing municipal environmental ordinances is now being used by municipalities to train municipal authorities and decision-makers in the concepts of improved environmental management. Oikos was also delegated by the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities to provide national leadership for development of municipal-level pollution prevention activities nationwide, underscoring the strong municipal demand that has been created as a result of USAID's assistance.

Thanks in part to SpO5, environmental education has also been included as one of the three cross-cutting themes of the educational curricula for all primary schools in the country. According to Oikos, SpO5's support for the successful EDUCAR activity also led the Ministry of Education to select Oikos to lead revision of the curricula for environmental education in the Galapagos Archipelago, one of the world's most important sites for biodiversity conservation (see SO1 narrative). Oikos has also been invited by the Ministry of Education to participate in the country team that will define the environmental education policy (including issues of clean production) for the country's high schools. Finally, supported by SpO5's experience the Oikos General Manager was named President for South America of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Education and Environmental Communication. In this manner Oikos will be responsible for advising and training the South American members of this international organization.

Oikos has also produced many high-quality publications, video and audio programs under SpO5's EDUCAR project, and several of the technical manuals produced under this activity have been well received in other countries (e.g. Bolivia). Oikos has also been especially adept at promoting the GLOBE program over the life of the SpO, and there are now forty-three high schools participating in GLOBE.

As this SpO ends there are good indications that its impacts will be sustainable beyond the life of the activity. For example, SpO5's success was the key catalyst in the Quito Chamber of Small Industries' decision to create a Center for Cleaner Production. This important initiative has already begun to provide clean production services to Ecuador's industrial sector, building on the SpO5 model. Similarly, the IDB has expressed strong interest in continuing to finance activities in clean production through SpO5's partner Oikos, and is currently developing plans for a \$2 million program that could work with up to 400 industrial facilities and train clean production trainers in 14 of the country's universities.

SpO5 has been instrumental in building Oikos' technical, administrative, fund raising, and income generating capabilities, and the NGO is now generally acknowledged to be Ecuador's primary source of technical expertise and information on cleaner production and sound environmental technologies. Importantly, Oikos developed and is implementing a strategy to increase its sustainability, including a careful downsizing and reengineering to reduce staff costs (including salaries). It has also generated new business from other local sources, including Ecuador's National Police (\$90,000), Quito's water company (\$67,000) and other smaller clients and has successfully built up a small sustainability fund to help meet recurrent costs. As noted above it is also working with the IDB to develop a major new program that would build on SpO5's model, and is preparing proposals for related activities with the Ministry of Mines and

Energy, Ministry of Education, and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF, focusing on recycling of used oils). While sustainability will be a challenge, Oikos is clearly committed to continuing its work with the industrial sector to improve production techniques while reducing pollution and costs; support environmental education in a range of areas; and work with municipalities to support adoption of cleaner production policies and improved solid waste management practices.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None are contemplated. This Special Objective ended September 2000.

Other Donor Programs:

Host country, NGO, and other donor contributions to achieve this Special Objective totaled \$1,650,000 through September 2000, including assistance from the German, Dutch and Swiss development programs for environmental assessments of industries and complementary environmental education activities (e.g. television spots) related to cleaner production. As noted above these amounts could increase substantially in the future.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID/Ecuador implemented the pollution prevention activities through the Oikos Corporation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

Objective ID: 518-005

Approved: 1998-02-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 5.2 (a) Increased dissemination of technical information on cleaner production technologies, international trade environmental concerns, and urban environmental management.

Indicator: Number of national entities consulting information sources on cleaner production and urban environmental management.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of visits to OIKOS website (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	19
1997	50	48
1998	100	81
1999	150	87
2000(T)	200	583

Source:

Oikos Annual Progress Report, GG-06-00-2053 dated 10/00, and letter GG-06-00-2257, dated 11/8/00.

Indicator/Description:

Quarterly

Comments:

FY 2000 data increased significantly due to the creation of a web page by OIKOS, operating since November 1999. From November 15, 1999 to September 30, 2000 496 visits have been registered.

Additionally, OIKOS has continued sending environmental technology information to 419 individuals from private and public firms, chambers, municipalities, universities, provincial councils, NGOs, mass media, and other donors.

For more detailed information please refer to annual source.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

Objective ID: 518-005

Approved: 1998-02-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 5.2 (b) Increased dissemination of technical information on cleaner production technologies, international trade, environmental concerns, and urban environmental management.

Indicator: Number of elementary and high schools integrated into a national network for information exchange on environmental observation and measurement.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of schools (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	0
1997	6	10
1998	20	17
1999	30	32
2000(T)	40	43

Source:

Oikos Annual Progress Report, GG-06-00-2053, dated 10/00 and letter GG-06-00-2257 dated 11/8/00.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually (RPM)

Comments:

This indicator contributes specifically to the GLOBE program. Schools from different provinces are participating in this program. For more detailed information please refer to Annual Source.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution
 Objective ID: 518-005
 Approved: 1998-02-01 Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador
 Result Name: 5.0 Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution.
 Indicator: Number of industrial plants implementing cleaner production technologies in their production processes.
 Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of firms (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	3
1996	10	14
1997	20	19
1998	40	34
1999	80	52
2000(T)	100	90

Source:
 Oikos Annual progress report, GG-06-00-2053 dated 10/00 and letter GG-06-00-2257 dated 11/8/00

Indicator/Description:
 Cleaner production technologies refer to standards recommended by EP3. The process has several stages: pre-assessments; full assessments; recommendations for specific plants; implementation. This entire process takes an average three years. Timing - Quarterly (RPM)

Comments:
 This indicator has not been fully met due to the country's economic crisis, with high levels of devaluation, inflation and interest rates, all affecting business health and receptivity to new investment.

For more detailed information please refer to Annual Source

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

Objective ID: 518-005

Approved: 1998-02-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 5.0 (b) Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

Indicator: Number of municipalities adopting cleaner production policies and/or improved solid waste management practices.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of municipalities (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	2	1
1997	3	2
1998	11	11
1999	14	13
2000 (T)	24	24

Source:

Oikos Annual Progress Report GG-06-00-2053, dated 10/00 and letter GG-06-00-2257 dated 11/08/00.

Indicator/Description:

Approximately 5 municipalities will implement cleaner production (CP) policy initiatives. Approximately 19 municipalities will implement sound environmental solid waste management (SWM) services. Therefore, for the 24 municipalities, there will be 5 municipalities with CP policies and 19 municipalities with SWM services.

* = accomplished

** (Rudo/LA)

Municip.	96	97	98	99	00
Ambato		CP	*		
Catamayo					SWM*
Celica					SWM*
Cevallos					SWM*
Cuenca			CP*		
Chaguarpamba					SWM*
El Coca **			SWM*		
El Chaco **			SWM*		
Gonzanama					SWN*
Isla San Cristobal **				SWM*	
Isla Sta. Cruz **				SWM*	
Lago Agrio **			SWM*		
Machala **		SWM*			
Manta **		SWM	*		
Mejía			CP*		
Paltas					SWM*
Patate					SWM*
Pedro Vicente Mald.					SWM*
Piñas			CP*		
Pelileo					SWM*
Puerto Quito					SWM*
Quito			CP*		
Tisaleo					SWM*
Shushufindi **			SWM*		
TOTAL	96	97	98	99	00
SWM	25	0	4	3	10
CP	0	1	4	0	0
Timing - Annually (RPM)					

Comments:

During FY 2000 OIKOS was dedicated to support 11 municipalities on SWM. This process had two steps: 1) OIKOS provided TA for the elaboration and approval of SWM ordinances, and 2) OIKOS provided TA to implement at least one SWM practice of the approved ordinance. This indicator was successfully met despite the economic crisis, illustrating the high priority municipalities now place on pollution prevention and control through SWM.

SO Text for SO: SpO 11 -Border Integration

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-011

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
30% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SpO11 is linked almost equally to three of the Primary Agency objectives: expansion of access to economic opportunities (especially for the rural poor); reduction of the threat of infectious diseases (mainly through improvements in water and sanitation); and sustainable management of natural resources. Improved government accountability should also result from the cross-cutting local government development component.

In October 1998, the Presidents of Ecuador and Peru signed a Peace Agreement ending over a century and a half of often bloody conflict over their shared border. As part of the Agreement the two governments committed themselves to providing tangible development benefits to the population living along the border. This population is one of the poorest in the country, with 73% living in poverty. Here unemployment and underemployment combined total 70%, and only 22.5% of homes have access to running water and 24.2% to sewerage systems.

The SpO, "Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border, thereby supporting border integration," is supported by five Intermediate Results. Three of these will be supported by USAID: IR2, "Expanded income-generating opportunities for small and micro entrepreneurs;" IR3, "Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation;" and IR4, "Improved natural resources management in selected areas along the border." In contrast, IR1, "Increased access to major infrastructure" will be funded primarily by international financial institutions, including the Andean Development Corporation (CAF). IR5, "Increased private investment in the border area" is expected to be funded by the private sector itself. Consistent with the Binational Plan's priorities the largest component to be financed by USAID is IR3, through construction of water, sanitation and solid waste systems. This constitutes over one-third of USAID's planned program budget, with a target of 97 potable water systems covering 100 communities and 51,220 beneficiaries. IR2 emphasizes the creation of 550 credit entities, e.g. village banks, with 17,000 microentrepreneurs receiving loans, 40% of whom are expected to be women. It also includes support for binational trade fairs to promote trade and commercial integration along the border. IR4 will work with the Shuar and Achuar indigenous peoples to strengthen the protected status of the biologically rich Trans-Cutucu region; bring 100,000 hectares of habitat under natural resources management plans; and carry out a component for land titling.

A cross-cutting result is strengthening local governments. This will improve the capacity of some 26 municipalities to deliver services more effectively and with greater citizen participation. Three lines of action will be pursued: 1) strengthening of local development committees and officials through training, e.g. in governability, citizens rights, and participation; 2) strengthening in areas such as strategic planning and financial management; and 3) improved capacity for delivery of services. A related activity, cross-border municipal development, will include exchanges and programming with municipalities in Peru as well as joint efforts to improve legislation and regulations to facilitate binational commercial exchanges.

The SpO started with a grant to CARE of \$1.5 million largely for water, sanitation and solid waste management activities, completed in February 2001. The larger Phase 2 effort was initiated with a bilateral agreement with the GOE and a five year, \$19.3 million cooperative agreement signed with CARE in November 2000.

Key Results:

Field visits by USAID staff confirm that good progress has been made with water, sanitation and solid waste systems, as detailed in the Indicator Tables. For the second phase of the program (which began in late CY 2000) activities have been initiated and significant "process" results have been achieved. For example, CARE was competitively selected to implement the program and organized a consortium of twelve experienced institutions to carry out its four components: social infrastructure, microfinance, environment, and local government strengthening. CARE

presented its startup plan, communications plan, financial and procurement manuals, and draft work plan (developed with substantial participation from its partners) for the next eighteen months of implementation. CARE also learned valuable lessons during Phase 1 in how to reduce costs and optimize human and financial resources in the construction of water systems, latrines, garbage collection, and health services. These will improve implementation in Phase 2.

Performance and Prospects:

While not all targets were fully met by September 30, 2000, the SpO team believes this activity is "meeting expectations." This is because the cooperative agreement with CARE for Phase 1 called for targets to be met by the end of the calendar year, and while the total number of water systems and latrines built was less than originally planned targets for solid waste management, and total numbers of beneficiaries of improved social infrastructure, were exceeded. A significant accomplishment not captured in the indicator tables was the unification of five communities previously in conflict to accomplish a large regional water system, El Airo. As a result, 13 rather than 11 communities (as originally planned) have new or improved systems and relations in the area are improving. Similarly, despite the fact that the SpO began only recently, the working relationships developed between USAID's implementation partners and local community boards are excellent, providing meaningful participation for the GOE, local governments and community organizations. These activities were implemented in five cantons of Loja Province (Zapotillo, Espíndola, Calvas, Puyango and Macará) and in one canton of El Oro (Huaquillas).

Under the second phase of this SpO, USAID will support a much broader range of activities and geographic areas aimed at improving social and economic conditions to contribute to a lasting peace. Many of these activities will replicate successful programs implemented by USAID and CARE in other parts of the country, so prospects for success are excellent. Given the importance of the USG's commitment to the Peace Agreement, the Mission assumes continued full ESF funding for the SpO. However, if full funding is not forthcoming targets for construction of water, sanitation, and solid waste management systems (over one-third of the total program budget) would be reduced, leaving uneven coverage in this important and impoverished part of the country. In addition, the microenterprise component (aimed at income generation) would be scaled back, with reductions in the total numbers of microentrepreneurs assisted. This could seriously hamper efforts to reduce poverty.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The first phase of this program ended February 2001 and its lessons learned are being applied to Phase 2, in particular to "fine-tune" the SpO's support for social infrastructure. Similarly, SpO indicators for Phase 1 are being expanded to accommodate Phase 2's significantly increased levels of funding and greater programmatic breadth. A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment of planned production activities in Morona Santiago province was carried out in February 2001 and, pending review and approval by the LAC/BEO, its recommendations will be incorporated into planned program activities. There may also be changes in the local government strengthening component, depending on the final redesign of the Mission's Democracy SO. Finally, a microenterprise evaluation and new SO design (slated for completion by April 30, 2001) is expected to provide important lessons learned and recommendations for

planning the income-generating component of this program over the five year Cooperative Agreement. This may also require some changes in this component.

Other Donor Programs:

The Ecuador/Peru Binational Plan solicited \$2 billion from the international community over ten years, starting with a Consultative Group meeting in October 1998. While many donors (e.g. international financial institutions, U.N. agencies and various bilateral donors) pledged to support the Ecuador/Peru Border Development Plan, to date the U.S. contribution is the largest and reflects the most progress made. An initial \$25 million loan from CAF should be provided soon to help finance larger-scale water systems, rural electrification and possibly roads, and a planned \$38 million grant from the European Economic Community is expected to focus on improving health conditions. Donor coordination will become more essential as other donor programs are initiated, and the main donors we have coordinated with under this SpO are the World Bank, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Dutch Government/SNV, Spain, Japan and Germany's GTZ. The new World Bank Praguas Project will provide a \$130 million loan for a water and sanitation program in 40 poor rural municipalities, plus complementary policy reform in the sector. PAHO and SNV have been actively working in the Loja border area, the former on local government/community planning for health, the latter on forestry protection. SNV is also fully engaged in environment/local government development in Morona Santiago Province. Since both of these institutions are partners with CARE for implementation of the SpO's Cooperative Agreement, their coordination is assured. Spain's planned program in Loja will focus mainly on watershed protection for the Catamayo-Chira River Basin. Finally, GTZ 's strong interest in decentralization and municipal government development, especially along the Southern Border, is being closely coordinated with USAID's and CARE's efforts. For example, USAID has convinced GTZ to complete coverage of Morona Santiago Province with support to its two southernmost municipalities, not covered by USAID's program.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementation of this SO is through a Cooperative Agreement with CARE and 11 local and international partners, including HOPE, SNV, the Pan American Health Organization, Plan International, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International and local NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1996-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.3 (b) Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation

Indicator: Number of new/improved sanitation units. Number of Units

Disaggregated By: Number of Units

Unit of Measure: Number of Units
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	0	0
2000	1000	627
2001	1000	NA
2002	TBD	NA
2003	TBD	NA
2004	TBD	NA
2005(T)	TBD	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually

Comments:

Only 627 units have been built, including 9 school units serving 50 children each. However the number of beneficiaries (5,500) is close to the planned number.

This IR level will not be reported in the next R4, given new indicators for the C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00. Nevertheless, the Mission will track this indicator as part of the Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1999-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.0 Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration.

Indicator: Number of persons who benefit from new/improved water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, and health services.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of persons
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	150,000	168,120
2001	168,000	NA
2002	TBD	NA
2003 (T)	TBD	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually (RPM)

Comments:

This SO level indicator will be modified to include other components of the Program, according to new C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00. Targets have been set for FY 01-05.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1996-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.3 (b) Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation

Indicator: Number of new/improved sanitation units. Number of beneficiaries

Disaggregated By: Number of beneficiaries

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	5,769	5,500
2001	5,769	NA
2002	TBD	NA
2003	TBD	NA
2004	TBD	NA
2005 (T)	TBD	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually

Comments:

This IR level indicator will not be reported in the next R4, given new indicators for the C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00. Nevertheless, the Mission will track this indicator as part of the Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1999-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.3 (d) Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation

Indicator: Number of health services and facilities improved.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of services/facilities
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	4	4
2001	5	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003 (T)	NA	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually (RPM)

Comments:

This indicator will not be reported in the next R4, given new indicators for the C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1999-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.3 (a) Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation

Indicator: New/improved potable water systems. Number of beneficiaries

Disaggregated By: Number of beneficiaries

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	5,769	5,800
2001	5,769	NA
2002	TBD	NA
2003	TBD	NA
2004	TBD	NA
2005 (T)	TBD	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually

Comments:

This IR level indicator will not be reported in the next R4, given new indicators for the C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00. Nevertheless, the Mission will track this indicator as part of the Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

Objective ID: 518-011

Approved: 1999-06

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 11.3 (a) Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water, and sanitation

Indicator: Number of new/improved potable water systems. Number of systems

Disaggregated By: Number of systems

Unit of Measure: Number of systems

(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	0	0
2000	11	9
2001	26	NA
2002	49	NA
2003	69	NA
2004	83	NA
2005 (T)	97	NA

Source:

CARE progress report for the period July-December 2000, dated February 6, 2001.

Indicator/Description:

Timing - Annually (RPM)

Comments:

This IR level indicator has been revised to reflect new targets for the C.A. signed with CARE in 11/00. Targets have been set for FY 01-05.

SO Text for SO: SO 12 - Democracy

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-012

Objective Name: More effective and fair criminal justice system

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
40% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
35% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Democracy SO is linked to three Agency objectives: 2.1, Rule of Law; 2.3, Development of politically active civil society; and 2.4, More transparent and accountable government. In FY 1999 USAID/Ecuador revised its Democracy SO to redirect the bulk of its resources to strengthen public sector justice institutions, with a secondary emphasis on promoting self-sustainability of justice NGOs and strategic alliances between private and public sector justice

institutions.

In FY 1999-2000 the Democracy SO focussed nearly exclusively on the criminal justice sector, including support to key public sector institutions, particularly the Prosecutor General's (PG) Office, to combat public and private corruption (IR1). It also assisted related actors in the introduction of a new accusatory criminal justice system (IR2) and continued to strengthen coalitions among public and private institutions participating in priority justice reforms (IR3). In addition, USAID continued to provide assistance to key justice sector NGOs to enhance their institutional effectiveness and financial sustainability. The reduction of impunity in the criminal justice area, particularly in crimes of corruption, was defined as the most important indicator for this SO. Therefore, the primary component of the justice sector strategy was strengthening the PG's capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes of corruption.

Unfortunately, the emphasis on the PG turned out to be extremely vulnerable to the quality of leadership in that office. In May 2000 this major component of our Democracy Program was suspended by a joint USAID, DOJ and Embassy decision due to evidence that the Prosecutor General herself was blocking prosecution of corrupt bankers. Because of the linkage of this component with the SO's other two IRs (see below), combined with an initially flawed new Criminal Procedures Code and a nearly year-long Congressional hold on USAID funds for the sector, implementation of the entire SO was significantly delayed.

Facing the realities and difficulties of addressing Rule of Law (ROL) reform, as well as democracy development in general in the country's current crisis situation, USAID/Ecuador is now revising its Democracy Strategic Objective. This is aimed at producing an SO that is more flexible (note that the Mission has revised its Democracy SO four times in as many years, a pattern we need to break), broader in scope and more opportunity-based. This should constitute an interim "transition strategy" for the SO for FY 2001-FY 2004, when it may be reconfirmed or revised as part of the Mission's overall new five-year Strategic Plan. An outline of the proposed changes in the SO is provided below under "Possible Adjustments to Plans".

Key Results:

Strictly speaking, the planned Results at the SO level in 2000 were met, as a new Criminal Procedures Code was approved by Ecuador's Congress. Key features of the new Code are the enhanced role of prosecutors in a new accusatory legal system and modern investigative procedures by the judicial police. But due to several defects in the Code, and more importantly the failure of the Prosecutor General to enforce these procedures, the Mission considers the SO target only partially met. This will require modification under the revised Democracy SO.

At the IR level, the target of training a new task force of investigators in a pilot financial crimes unit in the PG, while achieved, was a "hollow" victory. With the PG failing to prosecute financial corruption cases internal dissension in this unit made it non-functional. In addition, the supplementary legal reforms planned to accompany the new Code were not forthcoming. In contrast, IR targets were clearly met with respect to establishment of a fund to support justice sector civil society organization (CSO) activities. Fund regulations and administrative procedures were developed by Fundacion Esquel and five projects (three that promote gender considerations) were approved for funding. Similarly, the sustainability programs to assist CIDES and CEPAM with external fund-raising easily exceeded targets, meeting 150% of the

goals. CIDES had set a target of \$300,000 and CEPAM, a larger organization and one of the strongest women's NGOs in the country, \$400,000.

Performance and Prospects:

In addition to the results described above, a study on institutional alternatives for public defense (a preliminary step to increasing the number of defendants receiving technical defense, an SO indicator), was initiated in May 2000 and completed the first quarter of FY 2001. In addition to presenting alternatives for private sector provision of these services, the study incorporates a gender approach to analyze the services provided to women and also includes indicators to measure quality of services, both of these key aspects to improve the current system. However, an Implementation Law (or equivalent) for the Criminal Procedures Code, planned as a preliminary step for the Introduction of an accusatory justice system (IR2), was not formulated because: (a) this activity was dependant on the enactment of the Code which was delayed by one year and, more importantly, (b) the Prosecutor General was to lead the creation of a GOE Justice Reform Commission responsible for its implementation and USAID had suspended all assistance to the PG. However, a major component of the Plan, the training of judges, judicial police and PG staff to perform well under the new system, was conducted (in coordination with NAS) through DOJ/OPDAT/ICITAP seminars. A total of 649 people received training on the basic elements of an accusatory system and on implementation of the new Code. Also, a grant to train judges nationwide on the application of the new Code was competitively contracted by Fundacion Esquel. Preparatory activities for this program were initiated in late FY 2000.

The Strategic Alliance Justice Fund continued to increase collaboration of CSOs among themselves and/or with the public sector. Five additional alliances were established including one among two NGOs, CEPAM -a prestigious NGO promoting gender concerns- and INREDH - a strong human rights organization-to produce a study on the "Constitutional Compensation Right" and formulate a proposed law to enforce this constitutional right, particularly for women who have been most affected by arbitrary judicial processes. In addition, a training of trainers program for prosecutors on the implementation of the domestic violence law to improve protection of women victims was expanded in FY 2000 through an alliance formed by CEPAM, the National Council for Women and the Prosecutor General's Office.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Despite the results achieved and the successful performance of the SO in some areas, these accomplishments are not sufficient to continue the SO as originally planned. In particular, the critical assumption of support from the Prosecutor General for fighting corruption did not hold up, resulting in the suspension of the major piece of our Criminal Justice Reform Strategy. Moreover, the current crisis situation with Ecuador's democratic system (still plagued by exceptionally low levels of public confidence) calls for review of USAID's program at the SO and IR levels. As the lead operational USG agency under this MPP goal, USAID is closely coordinating this strategy revision with the Country Team in general and with the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) in particular, as the focus on regional stability heightens.

The strategy revision will include an analysis of past USAID/Ecuador efforts that have produced results, the country's current development opportunities, and the need for flexibility to better respond to the changing environment in which the Democracy program operates. The new focus proposes to include local level governance issues, such as corruption and lack of

transparency; the need to include historically marginalized populations in political processes; and the urgency to promote more responsible and responsive leadership at all levels within the democratic system. In addition, it will move proactively to coordinate activities (especially ROL efforts) with other USG agencies such as NAS (working with the National Police to prepare for the new Code) and PAS, and support other SOs such as Environment and the Border SpOs in anti-corruption and local government issues. A final revision should be submitted for Agency approval by the end of April, 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

Implementation of the World Bank's (WB) \$10 million program to modernize the justice sector continued during FY 2000. Pilot court management activities in civil and criminal courts were completed and will be expanded to other cities in 2001. The civil society WB Fund was increased by \$500,000 to continue operations. IDB is providing a \$2.5 million AOJ grant with some support to the Prosecutor General's Office, development of secondary legislation including a proposal related to the National Public Defense System, and a Fund for civil society projects in the justice sector. USAID/Ecuador has maintained close coordination and communication with these donors and their local implementing organizations (ProJusticia and DPK) to optimize resources, especially in terms of the Funds opened to CSOs. Both the WB and IDB are finalizing their programs by the end of CY 2001 and should expect new loan and grant proposals for this sector from the GOE. USAID/Ecuador will be alert to this process and assist GOE organizations with needed technical assistance for the formulation of project proposals based on the Implementation Plan for the new Code (to be drafted in FY 2001) and on the updated USAID-supported Justice Reform Plan. USAID/Ecuador should also follow-up on WB and IDB activities supportive of USAID's agenda, including infrastructure modifications to penal courts to facilitate oral procedures.

In terms of the proposed strategy revision, it will be crucial for USAID to closely coordinate local government, civil society and leadership development activities with other donors and cooperating agencies such as GTZ, local organizations, etc. in order to optimize donor resources to strengthen these areas for the country.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Until the end of FY 2000 DOJ, through OPDAT, was the major implementing partner for IR1. FY 2000 activities for IR2 and IR3 were all subcontracted under the CA with Fundacion Esquel through the "Strategic Alliances" Fund. This Fund proved to be a very effective mechanism for encouraging private and public sector alliances that competed for program activities under two modalities: those initiated by CSOs/public sector organizations (up to \$50,000) and those on key specific topics initiated by Esquel and USAID (no amount limit).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective and fair criminal justice system

Objective ID: 518-012

Approved: 1999-04-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 12.3(a) Strengthened constituencies and coalitions among public and private institutions participating in priority reforms

Indicator: Fund established to support justice sector CSOs activities

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Planned actions completed/Fund established

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	Fund designed	Met
2000	Pilot fund established	Met (see comment)
2001	Fund fully operative	NA
2002	Fund increased with other sources	NA
2003 (T)	Fund consolidated by multi-sources funds	NA
NA	NA	

Source:

Fundacion Esquel

Indicator/Description:

This is a process indicator which will be achieved by accomplishing the specific steps as outlined. "Designed" will be indicated by the existence of a planning document. "Established" will be indicated by the existence of the necessary legal documentation. The existence of other funding sources will be indicated by a review of financial records.

Annually

Comments:

Six projects were selected and their implementation was initiated in FY 00 under the approved regulations.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective and fair criminal justice system

Objective ID: 518-012

Approved: 1999-04-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 12.1(a) Improved capacity of government to combat public and private corruption

Indicator: Increased number of corruption cases brought to trial

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Planned actions completed/Number of cases in selected crime area(s) (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	TBD - Baseline established	See comments
2000	See indicator description	(a) Met, (b)Unmet, (see comment)
2001	20% increase in corruption cases brought to trial over baseline	NA
2002	150% increase over baseline	NA
2003 (T)	300% increase over baseline	NA

Source:

Public Ministry

Indicator/Description:

Specific steps need to be accomplished to enhance the capacity to bring cases to trial prior to counting the actual increase in number of cases.

FY 2000 - (a) Members of task force trained in team techniques and (b) Supplementary legal reform drafted.

FY 2001 - (a) Anti-corruption task force members trained and prosecuting cases in Guayaquil and Quito and (b) creation of a new task force.

FY 2002 - Creation of a third task force.

Annually

Comments:

(a) Initial training provided to task force in late FY 99 and FY 00 related to specific crime areas enabled the Unit to issue in FY 00 (one year ahead of schedule) important indictments against politically powerful bankers; however, all trained members have resigned and Unit has been assigned activities irrelevant to crime investigation and prosecution; (b) Formulation of reforms to Penal Code initiated in FY 00 but law reform activity was suspended since it had been programmed as part of USAID/Ecuador's support to the Fiscalía (Prosecutor General), where USAID suspended all assistance. Activity will be completed in FY 01 as a separate task.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective and fair criminal justice system

Objective ID: 518-012

Approved: 1999-04-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 12.3 (c) Strengthened constituencies and coalitions among public and private institutions participating in priority reforms

Indicator: Sustainability programs implemented in 3 major justice sector NGOs.

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Planned actions completed
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	Programs designed	Met
2000	First phase of program completed	Met (see comment)
2001 (T)	Programs fully operative	NA

Source:

Fundacion Esquel

Indicator/Description:

The target will be achieved through accomplishment of the outlined steps. The program will be considered fully operative when the core program has completed a full cycle.

Timing - Annually

Comments:

Mid-term evaluation was carried out in early FY 00 with positive findings. NGOs have accomplished the outlined steps and as a result, have exceeded programmed fund-raising targets in FY 00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective and fair criminal justice system

Objective ID: 518-012

Approved: 1999-04-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 12.0 More effective and fair criminal justice system

Indicator: Increased number of convictions in corruption cases

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Planned actions completed/Number of convictions

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	See indicator description	Met
2000	See indicator description	Met
2001	See indicator description	NA
2002	Initial increase of convictions (baseline) by 100%	NA
2003 (T)	Increase of convictions (baseline) by 300%	NA

Source:

Public Ministry and Court Records

Indicator/Description:

There are a number of specific steps that must be accomplished prior to reaching the stage of actually counting the number of convictions. These are laid out for the first years of indicator progress.

FY 1999 - Anticorruption task force established, and joint training of prosecutors, police and judges undertaken.

FY 2000 - Passage of the Criminal Procedures Code.

FY 2001 - Judges agree with prosecutors on accusatory interpretation of indictment procedures (Note: This distinguishes this SO indicator more sharply from the IR 1 indicator).

Annually

Comments:

The Code was passed in January 2000. Although it incorporates important elements that improve investigative procedures for its coherent application within a new system, it still requires modifications.

SO Text for SO: SpO 13 - Ecuador Northern Border Development

Country/Organization: USAID/Ecuador

Objective ID: 518-013

Objective Name: Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
20% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
40% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Illegal Drugs

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Given the crisis situation on Ecuador's northern border with Colombia and its linkage to the overall stability of the Andean region, the primary link of this SpO is to Agency Objective 6.1 "Urgent needs in times of crisis met." Since there are also clear economic and social benefits planned under the SpO, it is also closely linked to Agency Objective 1.3, "Access to economic

opportunity for the rural poor" and Objective 4.5, "Reduced threat of infectious diseases" (through provision of clean water).

The purpose of the SpO is to improve the quality of life of the populations living along Ecuador's northern border, enhancing prospects for stability in the region and minimizing the negative impacts of Colombia's coca-economy (with its drug related violence) and possible spillover effects from implementation of Plan Colombia. This two-year, \$8 million program will develop activities in the areas of community infrastructure (especially water supply and sanitation, road and bridge repair) and strengthening responsible civil society organizations as a means of promoting general development through improved health and economic circumstances. A substantial portion of the community infrastructure projects will be aimed at the most at-risk populations (vulnerable to the spread of Colombia's coca economy) of poor indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorians living in the border area, and civil society strengthening activities will support local institutions so these may better respond to relevant problems of the region. The selection of specific communities to receive assistance will be made in close coordination with the Embassy and Country Team.

Achieving the purposes of this SpO will be a significant challenge, precisely because of the growing crisis situation it is aimed at addressing. Escalating narco-violence on both sides of the border, increasing crime, high profile kidnappings, oil pipeline bombings, displaced Colombians and Ecuadorians migrating into the northern border area (especially Sucumbios) because of lost livelihood in Colombia and to flee the growing violence and insecurity, are all realities facing implementation of this SpO. Because of these conditions, a low profile USG presence is required and was an important part of the reason (along with their record of experience with USAID in similar situations around the world) for selecting the International Organization for Migration, IOM, to carry out the program.

Key Results:

Results for SpO13 "Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border" will be measured by the number of persons in the area accessing new or improved social services and/or community infrastructure. Intermediate results which will contribute to this are: IR1, Health conditions improved in vulnerable villages and towns; IR2, Roads and related infrastructure improved in vulnerable areas; and IR3, Civil society strengthened to better respond to local needs and the challenges of Plan Colombia. The SpO also has an IR4 to provide assistance, as appropriate, to displaced Colombians in the event of a large-scale migration into Ecuador, though to date this has not yet occurred. There are no IR or SpO level results to report yet, as the SpO activities were initiated in December 2000. Key results expected in FY 2001 are the rehabilitation and repair of 21 miles of the border road in Carchi; five new bridges in Esmeraldas; five new pedestrian bridges for the Awa Indigenous Reserve (on the border with Colombia); and five village water systems constructed or rebuilt. Under IR3 key results will include strengthening organizations that work on land-titling, as well as indigenous organizations (e.g. Cofan, Awa, Chachi) that promote sustainable development in their communities. Representative Afro-Ecuadorian groups will also be strengthened, with support for more responsive leadership structures and increased technical and administrative capabilities. Drug abuse awareness and prevention programs will also be carried out and should lessen these kinds of problems in the three border provinces.

Performance and Prospects:

Significant progress has been made in implementing the actions necessary to achieve planned results in FY 2001-2002. For example, immediately after receiving a budget allowance for the SpO (11/24/00) a bilateral agreement was signed with the Foreign Ministry of Ecuador. By mid-December the Mission had negotiated and signed a Cooperative Agreement with IOM to carry out the activities under the bilateral agreement. The two sets of activities IOM will implement focus on community development activities in the Provinces of Sucumbios, Carchi and Esmeraldas, and strengthening of the GOE's Northern Border Development Unit, UDENOR.

By February 2000 IOM had recruited non-U.S. expatriate staff and established three small regional field offices, made preliminary contacts in the field with local counterparts, confirmed the viability of initial project designs, and established a fast-track start up plan to immediately begin construction of high profile water and road repair projects. Working closely with UDENOR to provide assistance to this newly created agency, IOM has procured the necessary equipment for UDENOR staff. However, prospects for success will depend on the security situation in the border provinces, and on the degree of GOE commitment and capability to reinforce its security presence there. Basic development activities are extremely difficult to carry out effectively in an environment of escalating narco-related violence, high-visibility kidnappings (with multi-million dollar payoffs), and hundreds of local area residents fleeing their homes for fear of reprisals for collaboration with Ecuadorian security forces. In order to be successful USAID's alternative development activities (including its support for strengthening UDENOR) must be accompanied by adequate security in this area.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The current SpO focus reflects the level of funding received under the Plan Colombia Supplemental. However USAID recognizes that, given the increasing concern for Ecuador's vulnerability on its northern border and its own internal instability, USG support for this effort may increase in the near future. In this context USAID/Ecuador is also looking at a broader strategic approach to Ecuador's role within the Andean Regional Initiative (ARI). Fortunately provision for adjustments to program components has been built into the Agreement's design. This will permit flexibility in the field given the rapidly changing security situation, and the potential for a large influx of refugees or displaced Ecuadorians. For example, IOM and the Mission are already working with UDENOR to plan incorporation of fast-track productive activities, not originally envisioned, into the program through development of an additional Intermediate Result (as per ADS 201.3.4.17c, e.g. "Small producers adopting improved alternative development activities"). The extent of this component (aimed at creating "productive barriers" to the spread of the coca economy) will depend on the amount of additional funding received, but initiatives under discussion in the U.S. Congress and the Agency, in particular ARI, could mean a significant increase. This would most likely mean important new programming for productive activities, including for poor fishermen in Esmeraldas Province, integrated farming activities for indigenous populations in Sucumbios Province, and an irrigation/potable water system program in Carchi Province.

Other Donor Programs:

To date there has been only minimal involvement of other donors aimed at development or security issues on the northern border. The IDB has given a \$150,000 grant to UDENOR primarily for the development of a Consultative Group meeting during summer 2001 in Paris,

specifically to generate donor support for their \$600 million, five-province, five year Northern Border Development Plan. In addition, the IDB has announced plans to commit immediately up to \$500,000 in grant funding for development of project proposals related to environment and production activities in the northern Amazon border regions, with a possible \$10 million loan for their execution. USAID will coordinate its SpO closely with the IDB and other donors, as appropriate, in order to maximize efficiency of resource use.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Within the context of the bilateral agreement signed with the GOE with \$8 million in Plan Colombia Supplemental funds, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the umbrella grantee managing all SpO funding. IOM maintains offices in Quito and the three northern border provinces. Actual implementation at the local level will be through a number of local NGOs and private contractors, working in close coordination with local and provincial authorities. Key civil society organizations already identified as partners include the Colegio de Ingenieros of Carchi Province (for road repair); Fundacion Altropico, for development activities in Esmeraldas Province; and the FEPP (Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio) for land titling and human rights monitoring in Sucumbios.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border

Objective ID: 518-013

Approved: 2000-10-13

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 13.0 Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border

Indicator: Number of beneficiaries in the target region whose lives are improved by participation in access to social and infrastructure services

Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	73,471	NA
2002	163,268	NA

Source:

IOM's reports

Timing: Annually

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

SO13 was approved at the beginning of FY 01. C.A. with IOM signed on December 2000, so there are no completed activities prior to the end of FY 00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border

Objective ID: 518-013

Approved: 2000-10-13

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 13.2(a) Roads and related infrastructure improved in vulnerable areas

Indicator: Number of miles of roads constructed-repaired

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of miles (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	21 (see indicator description)	NA
2002	54	NA

Source:

OIM's report

Indicator/Description:

During FY 01 the following actions will be taken prior to the construction/repair of roads:

- Technical research on roads conditions
- Environmental assessment
- Issuance of technical studies, and request for proposals
- Construction of drainage systems
- Reach agreement with communities for their support
- Start up with the construction/repair of roads

Comments:

SO13 was approved at the beginning of FY 01. C.A. with IOM signed on December 2000, so there are no completed activities prior to the end of FY 00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of life the population living along the northern border
 Objective ID: 518-013
 Approved: 2000-10-13 Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador
 Result Name: 13.1(a) Health conditions improved in vulnerable villages and towns
 Indicator: Number of village potable water systems constructed/repaired/expanded in target areas
 Disaggregated By: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of potable water systems
 (CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	5	NA
2002	10	NA

Source:
 IOM's reports

Indicator/Description:

Comments:
 SO13 was approved at the beginning of FY 01. C.A. with IOM signed on December 2000, so there are no completed activities prior to the end of FY 00.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved quality of life of the population living along the northern border

Objective ID: 518-013

Approved: 2000-10-13

Country/Organization: USAID Ecuador

Result Name: 13.3(a) Civil society strengthened to better respond to local needs and to the challenges of Plan Colombia

Indicator: Number of beneficiaries receiving land titles

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of beneficiaries
(CUMULATIVE)

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	150	NA
2002	450	NA

Source:

IOM's reports

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

SO13 was approved at the beginning of FY 01. C.A. with IOM signed on December 2000, so there are no completed activities prior to the end of FY 00.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

A. Program Funds

During FY 2001, 2002 and 2003 the Mission's OYB will increase significantly with new funding under the Andean Regional Initiative. The FY 2002 and 2003 OYB will more than double levels in FY 2001, offering a unique opportunity to help Ecuador better address its economic, political and social problems. However, while ESF and INC levels are increasing sharply our DA is decreasing, and the growing dependence on non-USAID funds implies greater vulnerability to future budget uncertainties and complicates long range planning.

Account	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003 ALT	
	\$ (000)	%	\$ (000)	%	\$ (000)	%
DA	8,559	32	6,880	12	7,912	13
INC	8,000	30	20,000	34	20,000	33
ESF	10,481	38	32,500	54	32,500	54
Total	27,040	100	59,380	100	60,412	100

Using a strategic approach, USAID/Ecuador will use these resources to expand its Democracy, Environment and Northern Border Programs and implement a new SO to reduce the country's extreme poverty. DA will be used principally for the Environment and Poverty SOs. If DA figures increase by 15% in FY 2003, the Environment SO would accelerate cross-border (Colombia, Peru) ecosystem conservation. No field support activities are currently anticipated. Finally, with the substantial budget increases these years no pipeline shortfalls are expected.

B. Workforce and OE Levels

FY 2001 represents an unusual year for USAID/Ecuador. Dollarization of the local economy has created a stable monetary environment where devaluation is no longer a risk. The economy is showing signs of recovery, though inflation hit 91% in 2000. While expected to decrease to 25% in CY 2001 these high levels will play an important role in determining OE requirements for FY 2001 and beyond. Dollarization also eliminated the exchange rate gains that USAID/Ecuador used to enjoy, with costs budgeted in dollars but paid in steadily devaluing sucres. Such relief is now no longer possible, creating additional pressure on OE levels for future years.

Estimated OE needs for FY 2001 are \$1.4 million, minimum requirements taking into account the arrival of 4 new USDHs. Essential OE requirements for FY 2002 and FY 2003 are \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The Mission's downsizing was completed by the end of FY 2000. By September 30, 2001 total staff (OE and program-funded) will be 29 employees. In FY 2002 new program-funded FSN staff will help manage the Mission's growing portfolio. Total staffing should remain at 31 for the foreseeable future, unless additional unforeseen program management requirements necessitate hiring additional program-funded staff. Finally, it is important to note that the USAID/Ecuador OE budget has been cut in half in only three years, dropping from \$2.8 million in FY 1998 to \$1.4 million in FY 2001. Living within this sharp decrease was made possible by management improvements, including streamlining implementation mechanisms and procedures, as well as successful regionalization in Lima of Executive Office and Financial Management operations in July 2000.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Ecuador					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Biodiversity	5,012		5,012			
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,012	0	5,012	0	0	0

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Ecuador					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Biodiversity	9,500		9,500			
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,500	0	9,500	0	0	0

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:		Ecuador				
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Biodiversity	10,500		10,500			
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,500	0	10,500	0	0	0

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Ecuador					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Biodiversity	11,512		11,512			
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	11,512	0	11,512	0	0	0

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral	4,211	5,012						0				5,012		6,081	3,142
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,211	5,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,012	0	6,081	3,142
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Family Planning/Maternal Child Health Services															
Bilateral	4,231	0												4,231	0
Field Spt	1,390	1,247					1,247							2,637	0
	5,621	1,247	0	0	0	0	1,247	0	0	0		0	0	6,868	0
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	1,723	600											600	1,300	1,023
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,723	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	600	1,300	1,023
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	0	1,700		1,700										200	1,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,700	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	200	1,500
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	10,165	7,312	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,012	600	11,812	5,665
Total Field Support	1,390	1,247	0	0	0	0	1,247	0	0	0		0	0	2,637	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	11,555	8,559	0	1,700	0	0	1,247	0	0	0		5,012	600	14,449	5,665

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	1,700
Democracy	600
HCD	0
PHN	1,247
Environment	5,012
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	8,559
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	8,559

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral	3,142	5,500						0				5,500		4,753	3,889
Field Spt		0													0
	3,142	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,500	0	4,753	3,889
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	1,023	0												1,023	0
Field Spt		0													0
	1,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,023	0
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	1,500	1,380		1,380										1,960	920
Field Spt		0													0
	1,500	1,380	0	1,380	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,960	920
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													

Fiscal Year: 2003 **Program/Country:** Ecuador
Approp: DA/CSD
Scenario:

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals			FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Econ Growth	1,380		DA Program Total	6,880
Democracy	0		CSD Program Total	0
HCD	0		TOTAL	6,880
PHN	0			
Environment	5,500			
GCC (from all Goals)	0			

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral	3,889	6,512						0				6,512		5,721	4,680
Field Spt		0													0
	3,889	6,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,512	0	5,721	4,680
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	920	1,400		1,400										1,680	640
Field Spt		0													0
	920	1,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,680	640
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	4,809	7,912	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,512	0	7,401	5,320
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	4,809	7,912	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,512	0	7,401	5,320

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,400
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	6,512
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	7,912
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	7,912

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 11: Improved Social and Economic Conditions of Inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador Border, thereby supporting border integration															
Bilateral	5,943	3,500				1,750		0				1,550	200	5,508	3,935
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,943	3,500	0	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	0		1,550	200	5,508	3,935
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	575	5,000											5,000	1,075	4,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	575	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,000	1,075	4,500
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	0	1,981	1,981												1,981
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,981	1,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1,981
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	6,518	10,481	1,981	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	0		1,550	5,200	6,583	10,416
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,518	10,481	1,981	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	0		1,550	5,200	6,583	10,416

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	1,981
Democracy	5,200
HCD	1,750
PHN	0
Environment	1,550
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

ESF Program Total	10,481
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	10,481

Note: FY 2001 ESF funds for Democracy include \$1,500,000 carryover from FY 2000 to FY 2001.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral		4,000						0				4,000		1,000	3,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,000	0	1,000	3,000
SO 11: Improved Social and Economic Conditions of Inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador Border, thereby supporting border integration															
Bilateral	3,935	6,500		1,500		2,200						2,000	800	4,237	6,198
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,935	6,500	0	1,500	0	2,200	0	0	0	0		2,000	800	4,237	6,198
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	4,500	10,000											10,000	8,500	6,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,500	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	10,000	8,500	6,000
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	1,981	8,000		8,000										4,500	5,481
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,981	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,500	5,481
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral		4,000										4,000		1,000	3,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,000	0	1,000	3,000
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	10,416	32,500	0	9,500	0	2,200	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,800	19,237	23,679
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,416	32,500	0	9,500	0	2,200	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,800	19,237	23,679

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	9,500
Democracy	10,800
HCD	2,200
PHN	0
Environment	10,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

ESF Program Total	32,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	32,500

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral	3,000	5,000						0				5,000		4,000	4,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	0	4,000	4,000
SO 11: Improved Social and Economic Conditions of Inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador Border, thereby supporting border integration															
Bilateral	6,198	4,500		2,600		1,320							580	4,698	6,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,198	4,500	0	2,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		0	580	4,698	6,000
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	6,000	10,000											10,000	10,000	6,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	10,000	10,000	6,000
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	5,481	8,000		8,000										6,700	6,781
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,481	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,700	6,781
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	3,000	5,000										5,000		4,400	3,600
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	0	4,400	3,600
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	23,679	32,500	0	10,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,580	29,798	26,381
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	23,679	32,500	0	10,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,580	29,798	26,381

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	10,600
Democracy	10,580
HCD	1,320
PHN	0
Environment	10,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

ESF Program Total	32,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	32,500

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones															
Bilateral	3,000	5,000						0				5,000		4,000	4,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	0	4,000	4,000
SO 11: Improved Social and Economic Conditions of Inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador Border, thereby supporting border integration															
Bilateral	6,198	4,500		2,600		1,320							580	4,698	6,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,198	4,500	0	2,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		0	580	4,698	6,000
SO 12: More Effective and Fair Criminal Justice System															
Bilateral	6,000	10,000											10,000	10,000	6,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	10,000	10,000	6,000
SO XX: Increased Economic Opportunities for the Poor															
Bilateral	5,481	8,000		8,000										6,700	6,781
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,481	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,700	6,781
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	3,000	5,000										5,000		4,400	3,600
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	0	4,400	3,600
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	23,679	32,500	0	10,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,580	29,798	26,381
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	23,679	32,500	0	10,600	0	1,320	0	0	0	0		10,000	10,580	29,798	26,381

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	10,600
Democracy	10,580
HCD	1,320
PHN	0
Environment	10,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

ESF Program Total	32,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	32,500

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: INC
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	0	8,000		3,000		3,500		0				600	900	3,700	4,300
Field Spt		0													0
	0	8,000	0	3,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	0		600	900	3,700	4,300
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0													

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: INC
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	4,300	20,000		18,000				0					2,000	10,300	14,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,300	20,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	10,300	14,000
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
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Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
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Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0														

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: INC
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	14,000	20,000	18,000					0					2,000	20,000	14,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	14,000	20,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	20,000	14,000
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0														

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: Ecuador
 Approp: INC
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
SO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development															
Bilateral	14,000	20,000		18,000				0					2,000	20,000	14,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	14,000	20,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	20,000	14,000
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Ecuador End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 11	SO 12	SO 13											
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1				4	1						1	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1		0.5		0.5			2	2	3	8	1			14	16
Subtotal	2	1	1.5	1	0.5	0	0	6	3	3	8	1	0	0	15	21
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	3	0.5	1	2.5				7							0	7
Subtotal	3	0.5	1	2.5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Direct Workforce	5	1.5	2.5	3.5	0.5	0	0	13	3	3	8	1	0	0	15	28
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs	1							1							0	1
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	1.5	2.5	3.5	0.5	0	0	14	3	3	8	1	0	0	15	29

*USDH under SO2 OE-funded will be double incumbered with NEP position starting October/01 to December/01(Estimated departure date of USDH)

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Ecuador End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 11	SO 12	SO 13	SO*											
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	1						1	4
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0.84	1.34	0.33	0.66				3.17	1.83	3	8	1			13.83	17
Subtotal	1.84	2.34	1.33	0.66	0	0	0	6.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	21
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	2	2	1			9							0	9
Subtotal	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	4.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	15.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	30
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEP	1							1							0	1
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	16.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	31

SO*: New Microfinance SO which Mission is designing

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Ecuador End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 11	SO 12	SO 13	SO*											
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	1						1	4
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0.84	1.34	0.33	0.66				3.17	1.83	3	8	1			13.83	17
Subtotal	1.84	2.34	1.33	0.66	0	0	0	6.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	21
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	2	2	1			9							0	9
Subtotal	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	4.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	15.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	30
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEP	1							1							0	1
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	16.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	31

SO*:New Microfinance SO which Mission is designing

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Ecuador End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO11	SO 12	SO 13	SO *											
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	1						1	4
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0.84	1.34	0.33	0.66				3.17	1.83	3	8	1			13.83	17
Subtotal	1.84	2.34	1.33	0.66	0	0	0	6.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	21
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	2	2	1			9							0	9
Subtotal	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	4.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	15.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	30
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEP	1							1							0	1
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5.84	3.34	3.33	2.66	1	0	0	16.17	2.83	3	8	1	0	0	14.83	31

SO*: New Microfinance SO which Mission is designing

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:USAID/Ecuador

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
-94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	1			
Education - 60				

Total	6	5	5	5
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GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ECUADOR													
Org. No: 518.0													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	340.7		340.7	494.2		494.2	543.6		543.6	543.6		543.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	340.7	0.0	340.7	494.2	0.0	494.2	543.6	0.0	543.6	543.6	0.0	543.6
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	71.4		71.4	52.3		52.3	52.3		52.3	52.3		52.3
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2.5		2.5	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	57.3		57.3	99.0		99.0	88.5		88.5	88.5		88.5
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	47.5		47.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	9.3		9.3	11.1		11.1	12.2		12.2	12.2		12.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	10.0		10.0	12.0		12.0	13.2		13.2	13.2		13.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	79.0		79.0	109.5		109.5	119.5		119.5	119.5		119.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	277.0	0.0	277.0	284.6	0.0	284.6	285.7	0.0	285.7	285.7	0.0	285.7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ECUADOR		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	16.7		16.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	9.2		9.2	6.2		6.2	17.8		17.8	17.8		17.8
21.0	R & R Travel	3.3		3.3	11.7		11.7	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
21.0	Education Travel	14.3		14.3	11.9		11.9	8.3		8.3	8.3		8.3
21.0	Evacuation Travel	4.0		4.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	143.5	0.0	143.5	131.8	0.0	131.8	132.6	0.0	132.6	132.6	0.0	132.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	72.7		72.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	6.0		6.0	3.0		3.0	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	15.0		15.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	80.7	0.0	80.7	20.0	0.0	20.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	138.2		138.2	139.7		139.7	144.7		144.7	144.7		144.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ECUADOR												
Org. No: 518.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	138.2	0.0	138.2	139.7	0.0	139.7	144.7	0.0	144.7	144.7	0.0	144.7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	16.2		16.2	19.4		19.4	21.3		21.3	21.3		21.3
23.3 Residential Utilities	4.3		4.3	5.2		5.2	5.7		5.7	5.7		5.7
23.3 Telephone Costs	32.3		32.3	38.7		38.7	42.6		42.6	42.6		42.6
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
23.3 Courier Services	4.8		4.8	5.7		5.7	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
Subtotal OC 23.3	60.1	0.0	60.1	71.5	0.0	71.5	78.4	0.0	78.4	78.4	0.0	78.4
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2.0		2.0	2.4		2.4	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
Subtotal OC 24.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	35.0		35.0	42.0		42.0	46.0		46.0	46.0		46.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.5		0.5	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	91.0		91.0	99.8		99.8	109.8		109.8	109.8		109.8
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	63.5		63.5	31.0		31.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	200.4	0.0	200.4	183.8	0.0	183.8	206.9	0.0	206.9	206.9	0.0	206.9

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ECUADOR		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	54.0		54.0	80.0		80.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	54.0	0.0	54.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	90.0	0.0	90.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	25.0		25.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	29.0	0.0	29.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
25.6	Medical Care	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	30.0		30.0	32.0		32.0	38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	32.0	0.0	32.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	38.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	9.4		9.4	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	2.0		2.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	15.0		15.0	18.0		18.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	5.0		5.0	12.0		12.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	31.4	0.0	31.4	40.0	0.0	40.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	45.0	0.0	45.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/ECUADOR												
Org. No: 518.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,400.0	0.0	1,400.0	1,500.0	0.0	1,500.0	1,600.0	0.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	0.0	1,600.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>0.0</u>		<u>0.0</u>		<u>0.0</u>	
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>0.0</u>	_____	<u>0.0</u>	_____	<u>0.0</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 10.0 12.0 13.2

Organization: USAID/ECUADOR

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	10.0	7.7	17.7	12.0	3.3	15.3	13.2	3.7	16.9
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

NOT AN ICASS PROVIDER, NO COSTS INCURRED

Org. Title: USAID/Ecuador		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Ecuador		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Ecuador		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
Subtotal OC 23.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Ecuador		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 518		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

1. NEW OR AMENDED IEEs OR EAs - During FY 2001, the Mission will revise its Democracy SO and develop a new Poverty/Microfinance SO; IEEs will be prepared and submitted. Additional activities may be carried out under the Environment SO, and as appropriate IEEs will be prepared and submitted. As per their threshold determinations, EAs and respective TORs will be prepared and submitted for the Northern Border SpO (road work and bridges); Galapagos National Park (ecotourism development, behind schedule but TORs are now being developed in collaboration with the REO/La Paz); and Southern Border SpO (EA prepared and will be sent to the LAC/BEO shortly for review).

2. COMPLIANCE WITH PREVIOUS IEEs OR EAs - The Mission is in compliance with previously approved IEEs, CEs and EAs except for the delay with the EA for the Galapagos National Park. The following table lays out the Threshold Decisions for each of the SOs/SpOs.

ACTIVITY	THRESHOLD DECISION	IEE No.
SO1 Biodiversity Conservation (518-0126)		
Charles Darwin Research Station/ Galapagos National Park (518-0126)	Negative Determination (ND)	LAC-IEE-99-08 5/4/99
Galapagos National Park/Charles Darwin Research Station (518-0126)	ND; EA required	LAC-IEE-00-26 5/24/00
CARE/SUBIR (518-0126)	Categorical exclusion (CE); ND	LAC-IEE-00-51 9/29/00
SO2 Family Planning and Health		
Family Planning (518-0128)	CE; ND	LAC-IEE-97-39 9/23/97
Child survival & Health (518-0071)	CE	LAC-IEE-94-15 5/9/97
SpO4 Microenterprise		
Microenterprise Assistance & Strengthening (518-0121)	CE	LAC-IEE-96-04 1/22/96
SpO5 Pollution Prevention		
Environmental Education & Technology Transfer (518-0117)	CE	LAC-IEE-97-41 9/4/97
SpO11 Border Integration		
Peru-Ecuador Border Region Development (598-0858)	CE; ND; Positive Determination (PD), EA required	LAC-IEE-00-50 9/15/00
SO12 Criminal Justice		
Rule of Law and Democracy Support (518-0120)	CE	LAC-IEE-99-13 6/8/99
SpO13 Northern Border		
Northern Border Development Activity (518-0129)	CE; ND; PD, EA required	LAC-IEE-00-03 11/17/00

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

USAID/Ecuador's involvement with Global Climate Change issues is modest, and the Mission's Environment Strategic Objective focuses on biodiversity conservation. No support has been provided to increase GOE participation in the UNFCCC or for policy development or capacity building in this area.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resources Management

USAID/Ecuador has supported activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forestry activities and to maintain carbon stocks and sinks. In particular, the Sustainable Uses of Biological Resources (SUBIR) Project is working to conserve forest cover in the Ecuadorian Chocó of the northwest Province of Esmeraldas. In doing so, CARE and its local partners (EcoCiencia, Jatun Sacha and the Wildlife Conservation Society) are developing management models and advocating reforms with potential for national-level impact on mitigating climate change. For example, using analysis of aerial photography SUBIR concluded that deforestation was cut in half (1998-2000) in areas of project intervention. In addition, at the SO level more than 1.3 million hectares have been placed under participatory management plans by FY 2000, including substantial areas of forest cover (as well as high altitude paramo grasslands, also important carbon stocks). Here the Mission's program with The Nature Conservancy and other local partners in the Condor Bioserve is also important.

Community-based natural resource management plans and their respective environmental assessments also promote long-term (and more equitable) forest management, and SUBIR has developed environmentally sound guidelines for farm-forest management. These are now helping to conserve forest cover and biological diversity in areas adjacent to the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve. SUBIR is also working to reduce distortions in the marketplace that reduce the value of timber, and has developed uniform quality control standards that are now being applied throughout the forestry sector. Finally, national-level legal reforms advocated by SUBIR resulted in a revamped Forestry Law that contains incentives for reforestation and sanctions for inappropriate management practices. Unfortunately this improved law is still under review in the Executive branch of the GOE, as some powerful interests are pushing hard to scale back on its environmental safeguards. Nevertheless approximately 60% of the draft law's most important provisions have been enacted through administrative and other means and USAID/Ecuador's partners continue to push for its presentation to Congress and passage. In the coming year, SUBIR will continue to work with local organizations on these important issues.

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

USAID/Ecuador has no activities in the energy sector but did implement a pollution prevention SpO with Oikos, a local NGO. Over the life of the SpO (it terminated in September 2000) Oikos helped 90 industrial plants to adopt cleaner production practices, in some cases including recommendations for increased energy efficiency. For example, one food processing plant was able to reduce its consumption of diesel fuel by 17 gallons/hour, simply by adjusting its air intake. Similarly, a leather tanning plant reported reductions of 18% in its fuel bill through improved practices. However, this information is anecdotal only and MW-hrs or BTUs produced or saved were not tracked or reported under the SpO. Nevertheless Oikos is more broadly interested in global climate change and hopes to become more actively engaged in this area in the future.

I. Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change

USAID/Ecuador's Environment Strategic Objective helps to reduce vulnerability to the threats posed by climate change, in particular through support for biodiversity conservation and more responsible forest management and conservation.

II. Other Climate Change Activities

None.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/Ecuador
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Monica Suquilanda, SO 1 Team Member
SO Team Name and number1:	518-001 Biodiversity Conserved in Selected Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones
Name #2:	Michael Yates, SO 1 Team Leader
SO Team Name and number2:	SO 1 Core Member
Name #3:	Brian Hayum, CARE/Ecuador
SO Team Name and number3:	SO 1 Extended Member
Contact information	
Address (1):	USAID/Ecuador, Colombia 1573
Address (2):	CARE, Calle El Sol No. 39-270 y Gaspar de Villarroel
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	Quito, Ecuador
Telephone number:	USAID/Ecuador: 593-2-232-100; CARE: 593-2-921-871
Fax number:	USAID/Ecuador: 593-2-500-379; CARE: 593-2-921-871
Email address:	myates@usaid.gov; brian@care.org.ec
Other relevant information:	

FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

AFR/SD – CARPE	LAC/RSD
AFR/SD – FEWS	Lithuania
Albania	Macedonia
Armenia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malawi
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Moldova
CEE Regional	Mozambique
Central America (G-CAP)	Nepal
Central Asia Republics	Nicaragua
East Asia Environmental Initiative	NIS Regional
Ecuador	Panama
EGAD	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
G/ENV/EET	Philippines
G/ENV/ENR	Poland
G/ENV/GCC	RCSA
G/ENV/UP	Romania
Georgia	Russia
Guatemala	South Africa
Guinea	South Asia Regional Initiative
Honduras	Uganda
India	Ukraine
Indonesia	US-AEP

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support for joint implementation activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1														
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector														
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss														
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks														
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW														
USAID Activity Name		Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
		Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Indicator 2b				
								Natural ecosystems		Managed lands				
Ex	Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
					2	5,000	A		3	400				
1	SUBIR	Ecuador	Esmeraldas	Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve	1	300,000	A	250,000				1	TN-185	
					2	20,000	A		2		NA			
					4	1000	A			500				
12														
13														
14														
15														
Total area (hectares):					#REF!	Total area:	#REF!	Total area:	#REF!					
Note: If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.														

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps Geo-referenced site coordinates Biomass inventory Rainfall data Soil type data
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				
		O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation						

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N				Forestry Law	1	TN-185
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N				Forestry Law		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	N				Forestry Law		
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	N				Forestry Law		
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N				Community Law		
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Forest Management	Netherlands	Partner NGO funds received for complementary activities to support SUBIR	\$300,000	\$0	1.1	TN-185
Forest Management	World Bank	Partner NGO funds received for complementary activities to support SUBIR	\$250,000	\$0	1.1	TN-185
Forest Management	Miscellaneous	Partner NGO funds received for complementary activities to support SUBIR	\$693,352	\$0	1.1	TN-185
Protected Area Management	Miscellaneous	Partner NGO funds received for complementary activities to support SUBIR	\$241,059	\$0	1.1	TN-185
Total:			\$1,484,410	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of **current** USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to **replicate** programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	2	Ecociencia, Jatun Sacha	1	TN-185
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Natural Resource Management Plans	1	TN-185
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Natural Resource Management Plans, EA's, Bio Monitoring	1	TN-185
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	Natural Resource Management Plans, EA's, Bio Monitoring	1	TN-185
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	1	1	Commercialization training and studies	1	TN-185
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	1	1	Commercialization studies	1	TN-185
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1	Paralegal training, land adjudication to ancestral groups	1	TN-185
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	6	6			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1											
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas											
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)											
Activity	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0			

Activity	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
		Secondary fuels/ products	AA
	BB		Coke oven/gas coke
	CC		Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		FF	Solid biomass
Biomass		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	2	Ecociencia, Jatun Sacha	1	TN-185
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
iv	Ecuador	\$10,890,000	FY97-FY02	1,2	Sustainable Uses of Biological Resources (SUBIR)	Biodiversity Conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones	SO 1	TN 185
iv	Ecuador	\$5,400,000	FY99-FY05	1,2	Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Morona-Santiago Province	Border Integration	SO 11	TN 118

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

USAID First on the Scene with the Galapagos Oil Spill

*“Biodiversity conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones”
518-001*

When the oil tanker “Jessica” ran aground just off San Cristobal Island in the Galapagos in January 2001, local environmental authorities were extremely concerned. Three days later, when the tanker’s 240,000 gallons of toxic fuel began leaking from its rusting hull, that concern turned to international fear. The impacts of a spill that size on the Galapagos’ rich but fragile biological diversity could be devastating, endangering not only countless terrestrial and marine animals but indeed those ecosystems that led Charles Darwin to reshape modern scientific thought.

The U.S. Coast Guard and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) were first on the scene, providing critical technical assistance to the Galapagos National Park (GNP) to try first to contain, and then mitigate, the impacts of the spill. Park staff, the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS) and numerous volunteers moved quickly to collect as much oil as possible before it made landfall, using whatever means were available – scoops improvised from gallon plastic jugs, buckets, whatever absorbent materials could be found, even mosquito netting for the heavier bunker fuel. Meanwhile, currents that even NOAA’s sophisticated computer models could not accurately predict were carrying the fuel out towards other islands, endangering more biological diversity. Speed was absolutely essential.

USAID was the first donor agency to provide financial assistance to the Galapagos oil spill clean-up. While others were making commitments USAID was delivering support, quickly modifying its on-going agreement with the GNP to provide \$200,000 in emergency assistance. The GNP Director emphasized that USAID’s funds were absolutely critical to the speedy clean-up effort, providing urgently needed financing for clean-up crew operations, supplies, and daily overflights to track the progress of the oil slicks and coordinate clean-up efforts. Ironically, many local area fishermen worked side-by-side with GNP and CDRS staff on the clean-up effort, though only months before scores of these fishermen protested enforcement of lobster catch limits – some violently, with wanton acts of vandalism against both the GNP and CDRS. Hopefully the relationships developed during this emergency response to the oil spill can be sustained over time, with both sides recognizing their common interests in protecting the Galapagos’ rich marine resources.

Thanks to the speed and dedication of the Galapagos National Park, the Charles Darwin Foundation, local volunteers and others – as well as to favorable ocean currents and winds -- the Jessica oil spill had only minor impacts on the islands and their wildlife. While longer-term monitoring will be needed to assess effects on selected species, a major disaster was successfully averted. USAID can be proud that its quick assistance helped make this possible, and helped to protect one of the most important parts of our planet.

Making Family Planning Services Sustainable

“Increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services”
518-002

APROFE, a non-governmental organization that provides voluntary family planning health services (e.g. pre- and post-natal care, pediatrics) to the poor throughout Ecuador, has been one of USAID’s key development partners for years. APROFE knows it must charge even the poor for its services if these are to be sustainable, but this is no easy task in Ecuador. Here almost 8 in 10 rural households are poor, and half of these are unable to meet even basic nutritional requirements. Last year balancing the budget was especially challenging for APROFE, with an inflation rate of 91% and a lengthy Congressional hold on USAID’s funding. Nevertheless APROFE’s Network of Community Information and Delivery Points, staffed by local community volunteers, continued to provide these important services in 432 locations. The Network is made up of poor women trained by APROFE to provide basic health services (including voluntary family planning) to the poor, and gives many of these people access to such services for the first time. The Network can play a critical role in helping Ecuador to get its rate of population growth under control.

Magdalena Huayamave Llor is an example of a network volunteer. She lives on a sugar cane plantation in Guayas and is 53 years old. Magdalena has a “delivery point” in her home and provides part-time counseling on family planning, also selling birth control pills and condoms. Magdalena explained that when she started she had to travel throughout the countryside to provide these services, going by canoe, bicycle, or on foot along poor rural roads. “Those were very difficult times because everyone was afraid to ask about family planning. Now I sell contraceptives from my home, as everybody knows of the importance of preventing sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies”. This is a major step forward for Magdalena and her neighborhood. Replicated even more widely, it can contribute vitally to Ecuador’s development.

USAID partners like APROFE will make the difference, especially as USAID’s support for these activities in Ecuador ends. Magdalena and her peers have real cause for optimism however, as USAID has worked hand-in-hand with APROFE to build its sustainability. It now achieves almost 90% cost recovery, and with a sustainability fund of more than \$4 million will be able to continue to meet the demands of poor rural women for family planning services far into the future. It takes these kinds of institutions to achieve development, and people like Magdalena.

Building a Family Business through Village Banking

“Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs, with emphasis on women”

518-004

Martha Merino tried for years to build up her small bakery business on the outskirts of Quito, but never seemed to get ahead. Money was always a problem, and the only people she could borrow working capital from were “loan sharks”, charging 10-15% per month. With those rates of interest she could do little more than stay in business, working hard to pay back her loans. Expansion of the bakery was just a dream – until Mrs. Merino learned about village banking.

In 1997 Martha got a loan for \$80 dollars from the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), one of USAID’s partners implementing its microlending program in Ecuador. She used this money to buy raw materials to produce and sell more baked goods, saving all she could thanks to the lower rates of interest. By her second year in the program she had moved on to bigger loans, and combined with her savings was able to buy a bigger oven. In her third year she was even able to open a second bakeshop and “graduate” from village banking. Thanks to her hard work and initiative – and to the support provided by USAID, through FINCA – Mrs. Merino could now borrow money from the formal banking system.

Martha explains that life was quite different before working with this program. For example, she was unable to send her three children to school then, and paying doctors fees was out of the question. Now that she is successful microentrepreneur things have changed dramatically: her children are in school and they get medical attention when sick. Even her relationship with her husband has improved, as he is now closer to the family and an integral part of the business. She is proud of how she helped to improve the lives of her family, empowered by USAID’s microenterprise program. Eighty dollars doesn’t sound like a lot of money, but it helped to reshape the future for the Merinos and make them more productive citizens of Ecuador.

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework.

SO 1: Biodiversity Conserved in selected protected areas and their buffer zones

IR 1.1: Strengthened capacity of targeted NGOs and CSOs active in biodiversity conservation in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.

IR 1.2: Economically viable natural resource management (NRM) practices adopted in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.

IR 1.3: Key policies and legal frameworks introduced and/or implemented to conserve biodiversity in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.

SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Family Planning/Maternal Child Health Services.

IR 2.1: Increased sustainability of FP NGO partners.

IR 2.2: Improved quality and access of family planning services.

IR 2.3: Improved quality and access of MCH services.

IR 2.4: Increased sustainability of health NGOs.

SpO 4: Increased access to financial services by micro-entrepreneurs, with emphasis on women.

IR 4.1: New, licensed, for profit, financial institution serving the needs of microentrepreneurs.

IR 4.2: Upgraded microcredit delivery systems of selected financial institutions and NGOs.

IR 4.3: Strengthened institutions implementing village banking programs.

SpO 5: Improved sustainable capacity of selected public and private institutions to prevent pollution

IR 5.1: Expanded NGO technical assistance to local firms, universities, and municipalities on pollution prevention.

IR 5.2: Increased dissemination of technical information on cleaner production technologies, international trade environmental concerns, and urban environmental management.

SpO 11: Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration

IR 11.1: Increased access to major infrastructure.

IR 11.2: Expanded income-generating opportunities for small and microentrepreneurs.

IR 11.3: Increased availability and access to social services, with emphasis on health, water and sanitation.

IR 11.4: Improved natural resource management in selected areas along the border.

IR 11.5: Increased private investment in the border area.

IR 11.1 and 11.5 contribute to the Binational Plan Program and will be funded by other donors and the private sector.

Cross Cutting Result: Local government strengthening.

SO 12: More effective and fair criminal justice system

IR 3.1: Improved capacity of government to combat public and private corruption.

IR 3.2: Introduction of accusatory justice system.

IR 3.3: Strengthened constituencies and coalitions among public and private institutions participating in priority reforms.

SpO 13: Ecuador Northern Border Development

IR 13.1: Health conditions improved in vulnerable villages and towns.

IR 13.2: Roads and related infrastructure improved in vulnerable areas.

IR 13.3: Civil society strengthened to better respond to local needs and to the challenges of Plan Colombia.

IR 13.4: As appropriate, needs of displaced persons met without destabilizing the local social infrastructure.

Part B. New Indicator Reporting.

SO Name : SpO 11 – Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration.

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name Number of persons who benefit from new/improved water, sanitation, solid waste disposal and health services.

Proposed Indicator Name **Number of beneficiaries in the target region whose lives are improved by participation in income generation activities, access to social services, adoption of improved NRM practices, and/or more effective local governments.**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year (2000)	168,120	
Target 2001		283,976
Target 2002		397,072
Target 2003		463,513
Target 2004		545,231
Target 2005		614,132

SO Name: SpO 11 - Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador border thereby promoting border integration.

Indicator Level: IR2- Expanded income-generating opportunities for small and microentrepreneurs

Current Indicator Name N/A

Proposed Indicator Name **Number of small and micro-entrepreneurs receiving loans**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline (2001)		3,200
Target 2002		6,700
Target 2003		10,200
Target 2004		14,000
Target 2005		17,200

SO Name: SpO 11 - Improved social and economic conditions of inhabitants along the Peru-Ecuador Border thereby promoting border integration

Indicator Level: IR4 – Improved natural resource management in selected areas along the border.

Current Indicator Name N/A

Proposed Indicator Name Number of hectares of land in selected areas under NRM plans.

	Actual	Planned
Baseline (2001)		0
Target 2002		35,000
Target 2003		55,000
Target 2004		80,000
Target 2005		100,000

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	518-001	IR 1.1	Strengthened capacity of targeted NGOs and CSOs active in biodiversity conservation in selected protected areas and their buffer zones.	a) Increased financing of local partners by outside sources. b) Number of NGOs/CSOs adequately strengthened in their capacity and technical capability.			Y
Y	518-001	IR 1.3	Key policies and legal frameworks introduced and/or implemented to conserve biodiversity in selected protected areas and their buffer zones	Key policies, legal frameworks, and enforcement mechanisms prepared, modified, and introduced at the appropriate government level to improve biodiversity conservation.			Y
Y	518-012	IR 12.1	Improved capacity of government to combat public and private corruption	Increased number of anticorruption cases brought to trial.	Y		Y
Y	518-012	IR 12.2	Introduction of accusatory justice system	Execution of the Criminal Procedures Code Implementation Plan in a minimum of 3 cities.	Y		Y
Y	518-012	IR 12.3	Strengthened constituencies and coalitions among public and private institutions participating in priority reforms	a) Fund established to support justice sector CSOs activities; b) Number of public and/or private sector alliances, in planning, drafting, approval, implementing, monitoring enforcement, and evaluating significant criminal justice sector legal reforms, especially in the areas of access creation. c) Sustainability programs implemented in 3 major justice sector NGOs.	Y		Y
Y	518-002	IR 2.1	Increased sustainability of FP NGO partners	Cost recovery level			Y
Y	518-002	IR 2.3	Improved quality and access of MHC services	Number of service delivery points with improved/expanded packages of maternal/child health services.			
Y	518-002	IR 2.4	Increased sustainability of health NGOs	Cost recovery level of NGOs supported under CARE/APOLO program.	Y	Y	Y
Y	518-004	IR 4.2	Upgraded microcredit delivery systems of selected financial institutions and NGOs	Improved quality of financial services provided by financial institutions and NGOs assisted.		Y	Y
Y	518-004	IR 4.3	Strengthened institutions implementing village banking programs	a) Increased number of village banks. b) Percentage of program administrative cost covered by non-USAID resources.			Y
Y	518-005	IR 5.1	Expanded NGO technical assistance to local firms, universities and municipalities on pollution prevention	a) Number of firms reached with environmental technology and related services. b) Number of municipalities reached with technical assistance on environment related policy reform and urban planning at the municipal level. c) Number of universities reached with information necessary to initiate cleaner production options through cooperative programs with firms.	Y	Y	Y
Y	518-013	IR 13.3	Civil society strengthened to better respond to local needs and to challenges of Plan Colombia.	a) Number of beneficiaries receiving land titles. b) Number of residents receiving information on possible environmental impacts of Plan Colombia and productive activities. c) Number of beneficiaries receiving information and/or assistance on drug prevention.	Y		Y